The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Views of the British Press Upon the President's Message.

Continuance of Negotiations for the General Conference.

The Rebels Marching Upon the Chinese Capital.

Another Railroad Slaughter --- Nineteen Persons Killed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Views of the British Press upon American Affairs.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 11—Noon.

The *Times* this morning has another editorial on American matters, and particularly on the recent message of President Johnson. So far as the *Times* is able to understand the President, from the meagre report received by the Cable, it has no hesitancy in counseling the acceptance by the American people of Mr. Johnson's views on the question of citizenship.

A Fenian Demonstration Forbidden by the Authorities—Sympathy for the Manchester Criminals.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The demonstration proposed by the Fenians on Sunday next in this city has been peremptorily forbidden by the authorities, who are fearful of the consequences of so violent an expression of ill feeling toward the Government.

The friends of the executed Fenians are very active. From a great number of towns in Ireland come dispatches of mock funerals, and other demonstrations of regard.

The Proposed General Conference—Continuance of Negotiations.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The *Moniteur* of this morning says that the negotiations for the proposed Conference still continue. There is general confidence felt for the success of the scheme.

ITALY.

Sessions of Parliament—The Vote on Italian Unity to be Retaken.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The sittings of the Italian Parliament are quite stormy. The debates recently have been very violent, and the Liberal members have assailed the ministers mercilessly.

It is thought that the Chamber of Deputies will repeat their vote of 1861, declaring Rome as the natural capital of the Kingdom.

FRANCE.

The Government not Desirous of Negotiating a Loan.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

It is now said that the French Government has no desire to negotiate a loan, as was some time since reported.

RUSSIA.

Reported Resignation of the Chancellorship by Prince Gortschakoff.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

It is reported that Prince Gortschakoff has resigned the Chancellorship of the Russian Empire.

CHINA.

Progress of the Rebellion.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Late dispatches from Shanghai make mention of new and more serious outbreaks in the Province of Chihli, near Pekin. At the last accounts the rebels were marching on the capital.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD CASUALTY.

A Car Load of Workmen Backed Into a River—Fifteen Killed and Many Wounded.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Dec. 11.

One of the most fearful accidents known in the annals of Vermont transpired to-day at what is known as Harlow Bridge, near Northfield, on the line of the Vermont Central Railroad. The bridge was burned on Sunday morning last, and during the week about one hundred men have been engaged in rearing tressle work for temporary use. Most of the employes having dined to-day at Northfield, were returning to work about one and a half miles from that town, in a passenger car, which was being backed up to the works.

By some inconceivable forgetfulness the engineer proceeded with them at a rapid rate, and did not check the speed until too late, and the whole car, with its freight of from seventy to one hundred men, was backed off the abutment into the river below, a distance of sixty feet, the tender to the engine following.

The number of casualties is appalling. Fifteen men were killed instantly, and three or four have since died. More than as many others were more or less injured, many seriously, and some, it is feared, fatally. The casualties consist of broken arms, legs, hands, dislocations, cuts, burns and bruises. Among the killed are: Almore Weatherly, of Northfield; Timothy Mott, of Alburgh; Chas. H. Clark, of St. Albans. The foreman is one of the injured; also E. C. Chase, of Manchester, N. H.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE CATASTROPHE.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Dec. 11.

About seventy workmen, mostly educated mechanics, dined at the Northfield Hotel at 12:30 to-day, and immediately afterward proceeded by a train, composed of an engine and one passenger car, to Harlow Bridge, one and a half miles distant, up a heavy grade, the train moving backward. As they approached the bridge the engineer could not shut off the steam readily, and only succeeded in checking the speed of the train in time to save the engine from going over the abutment. As the centre of the car struck the brink of the precipice, it broke into three pieces, the roof sliding forward, and half of the body falling seventy feet to the river bed. About twenty-five men were spilled out in a pile on a sheltering rock twenty-five feet below the track, the rear half of the car falling upon them, and the tender upon the top of that. It was there that most of the fatalities occurred. The tender remained on the shelf. About ten persons saved themselves by jumping from the car before reaching the brink. Fifteen were instantly killed, and four more died soon after, and there are others that cannot survive. Scarcely any escaped serious injury.

Superintendent H. H. Loeplin, who was riding on the rear platform of the car, and Mr. W. Tenny, master bridge builder, who was on the tender, escaped by jumping. The dead and wounded were brought to Northfield by cars and sleighs, and Surgeons were called there from all the eastern parts of the State. A special train from this city carried physicians and help. Those falling with the half of the car that first went over, the entire twenty feet, are mostly all living. The deceased were among the most useful men in Vermont, and will be sadly missed by the State at large. There are many rumors afloat censuring the engineer, but it is hoped that he is innocent. Many believe that when he wished to stop the train the engine was beyond his control. His name is Frank Abbott, and has been in the employ of the Company many years. Inquests will be held immediately.

The following is a list of the casualties at Harlow Bridge, received up to this hour:

KILLED.

Lewis Rock, Northfield; A. L. Moore, Waterbury; Peter Button, Rouses' Point; Geo. Bancroft, Burlington; Timothy McCarty, Northfield; Christopher Devine, Northfield; Timothy Mott, Alburgh.

WOUNDED.

Henry Prindle, South Royalton, badly, recovery doubtful; Lewis Bulton, Lacolle; C. E. Jack, inwardly and wrist broken; John McMahon, Montpelier, wrist broken and side hurt; Isaac Osborne, St. Thomas, C. E. slightly; George H. Milo, Alburgh Springs, head and hip; Christopher Derrick, Canada, head and hip; Peter Laurie, Rouse's Point, head, leg and side; William Wheelock, Madrid, N. Y., leg broken; O. White Northfield, in head, feared fatally; Augustus C. Bronson, West Alburgh, slightly; Henry Durkee, Lebanon, N. H., feared fatally; John Hoyle, St. Albans, inwardly and head; John Conely, Granby, Canada East, arm broken; Patrick Mahon, Montpelier, both arms and one leg broken; Frederick Miller, Rouse's Point; shoulder and side; Edward Seymour, Rouse's Point, neck and head; G. W. Kingsbury, Northfield, shoulder; O. Yates, Alburgh Springs, head bruised; Michael Haley, Granby, C. E., leg, shoulder and head; W. Fadden, Swanton, hip; Young West, Alburgh, thigh; Charles Bostwick, leg broken; George Cook, West Alburgh, slightly; Eugene C. Haze, Manchester, N. H., burned slightly; Stephen Horner, West Farnham, C. E., badly cut; F. Savage and David Masson, Champlain, New-York, head and jaw; William Corbett, St. Albans, head badly cut; B. A. Gage, White River Junction, badly bruised; Wm. McGregor, thigh broken; Frank Lauire, Canada, badly; Charles H. Clark, St. Albans, head cut; Peter Gage, Champlain, N. Y., leg broken; George Randall, telegraph operator, Northfield, leg badly jammed.

Speech of Senator Wilson—His Views of Reconstruction.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Senator Wilson, in a speech to-night before the Republican caucus, said he favored extending the franchise in the Southern States rather than curtailing it. He said he had come from Washington to see something of the Conservative Convention here, but found, after all talk about Republican secret leagues, that this Convention was not open to him.

The Convention only admits citizens who have tickets, and it appears that Senator Wilson had got none.

Mr. Wilson said that not fifty thousand persons were disfranchised in the South, and that it was idle clamor to say that this disfranchisement affected the putting the South under rule of the blacks. He predicted that seven of the Southern States would be in the Union by the 4th of July, with Republican Constitutions. Congress, he said, intended to stand firm, and the present generation would be gray before the Reconstruction acts were revoked.

New-York Central Railroad Election.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The following ticket was elected to-day at the New-York Central Railroad election: Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New-York; Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass.; Daniel Torrance, of New-York; Wm. H. Vanderbilt, of New-York; Amasa Stowe, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio; Horace F. Clark, of New-York; Jas. H. Banker, of New-York; James F. Joy, of Detroit, Mich.; Augustus Schell, of New-York; Samuel F. Burger, of New-York; H. Henry Baxter, of New-York; Joseph Harkes, of New-York; Wm. A. Kissam, of New-York. Inspectors of Election: Sidney F. Fairchild, Albany; Lansing Pruyn, Albany, and Nicholas B. La Bau, New-York. Cornelius Vanderbilt, President, and Daniel Torrence, Vice-President. Upward of twenty millions of stock was voted on. There was no opposition.

Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

A division took place in the House of Commons yesterday on a motion by Hon. Mr. Dorian, condemning the course of the Government in asking for a vote of supplies, *en bloc*. Without going into details the motion was negatived by a vote of 115 to 2. The House afterward went into a Committee of Supply. Four members voted for the five millions of dollars asked for. Explanations were made by Messrs. Galt and Rose, showing that since the financial statement was made it had been discovered that the floating debt of the Dominion is one and a half million less than the amount first represented in the Senate. The Postal Bill was read for the third time and passed.

Execution of Ethan Allen.

KINGSTON, Canada, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Ethan Allen, who recently murdered the watchman at Morton's brewery, was hanged at 11 o'clock this morning. Before leaving jail he handed counsel a paper, the contents of which have not transpired. About fifteen hundred persons witnessed the execution.

The Tennessee Legislature Repudiates Confiscation.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The Senate, to-day, refused to concur in the House joint resolution asking Tennessee Congressmen to support Thad. Stevens' confiscation policy.

The Mayoralty of Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 11.

James A. Weston, Democrat, has been chosen Mayor over Clark, the present Republican incumbent, by 300 majority.

Proceedings of the Spirit Dealers Convention.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

An adjourned meeting of the National Convention representing the manufacturers and dealers in spirits, was held to-night. A combined report of the several committees was made, and after debate it was adopted as follows:

Whereas, The operation of the present laws relating to distilled spirits is such as to invite fraud, prevent all legitimate business, and cause wide-spread demoralization, while but a scanty revenue is yielded to the Government; and,

Whereas, We are actuated by a desire to coöperate with the Revenue Department in such a manner as to meet the full requirements of the law, free from those multiplied instructions which hamper honest men, only for the benefit of secret and irresponsible competition;

Therefore be it by this Convention of those interested in the use of distilled spirits, representing distillers, rectifiers, commission merchants and manufacturing consumers in all parts of our country.

Resolved, First, That in order to confine the opportunities of fraud to as small a space as possible, and thus avoid the multiplication of expensive officials, we recommend that the tax be assessed and paid at the still, or when the spirits leave warehouses A, and that warehouses B be entirely abolished, and that when exported a drawback shall be allowed, including a proper per centage for rectification and shrinkage.

Resolved, Second, That in order to diminish the temptation to fraud, and to secure a larger revenue by the greater probability of collection, we recommend the reduction of the tax to twenty-five cents per proof gallon.

Resolved, Third, That in order to prevent a corrupt espionage and the molestation of innocent parties, we recommend that when spirits shall have left Warehouse A it shall be regarded as *prima facie* evidence that they have paid the tax, and that they be no more subject to seizure than other merchandise in the open markets.

Resolved, fourth, That the responsibility for the collection of the revenue should rest upon the Collector and Assessor of each collection district, who shall be accountable therefor to the Secretary, and that no subordinate officers should be appointed to act in any district, except such as may be recommended by the Collectors and Assessors of said district.

Resolved, Fifth, That in case any seizure shall be made for alleged fraud, the owner of such property seized shall be furnished with the name of the informant, and a statement of the ground of seizure, and that the owner be allowed to make his explanation and defence immediately before the Collector and Assessor of the district and their attorney.

Resolved, Sixth, That the keeper of Warehouse A be held responsible for all spirits removed from his warehouse that cannot be satisfactorily accounted for; for which trust he shall give good and sufficient bonds, and that his salary paid by the Government shall be proportioned to his responsibilities.

Resolved, Seventh, That we recommend that the Storekeeper be required to report weekly to his Collector a statement of entries and withdrawals, and quantity remaining in store, and that a copy be sent to the Department at Washington.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Department of Internal Revenue has adopted for the use of Revenue Inspectors, for the determination of the proof of spirits, a set of instruments known as Taghabeau's hydrometor; and whereas this hydrometer establishes a calculation antagonistic to the regular basis of calculation long known to the trade; and whereas the said hydrometer is a frail instrument, costly and impracticable; therefore it be

Resolved, That it is the opinion, as well as the expressed wish, of this Convention, that the use of said hydrometer be abolished, and the Gendar Hydrometer, so long and practically known to the trade, be adopted instead by Congress as the United States standard.

Mr. Tracy offered a resolution declaring that sections 20 and 21 of the present Internal Revenue law, relating to price and seizure have proved detrimental to the interest both of the Government and of those of the members of this Convention, and have been efficient only to demoralize the public service, and should therefore be repealed.

After debate the resolution was adopted.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Committee of Ways and Means to represent the interests of the Convention.

The Convention, after further business, adjourned.

The Billiard Championship.

Advices from Montreal last night indicate that the match between McDevitt and Dion was progressing very slowly. At 9 o'clock McDevitt had scored 155 points, and Dion 155. At 10:10, when the last dispatch was sent, Dion stood at 625 and McDevitt at 404.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP RUSSIA.

The Cunard mail steamer *Russia*, Capt. Cook, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 30th ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing three days' later news than that at hand by the *Etna*.

A daring Fenian outrage was committed at Cork on the 29th ultimo. The shop of Richardson & Sons, gunsmiths, was sacked during the night, and about 150 stand of arms, &c., were taken. They comprised 130 best breech-loading revolvers and the remainder Snider rifles, but without ammunition. The robbers left untouched all the old-fashioned arms.

The Fenian Gens. Halpen, Warren and Costillo, who landed in Ireland from the cruiser *Erin's Hope*, and were convicted at the recent Commission in Dublin, were on the 29th conveyed from Dublin by the mail-route to Millbank prison, London. At Chester precautions were taken to guard against any possible attempt at rescue.

The first of a series of meetings of the "National Reform Union" was held in London, on the 29th ult., under the Presidency of Mr. S. Morley. Resolutions were passed advocating vote by ballot; the abolition of the rate-paying clauses of the New Reform Act, and a "radical" distribution of seats in Parliament.

In the sitting of the French Senate, Nov. 29, the question of Rome and Italy came on for discussion. M. Dupin made a speech, in which he thanked the Emperor for the support given to the Papacy, and declared that the duty and interests of France demanded the protection of Catholicism when menaced by revolution. Cardinal Bonnchose accused Italy of treason, and expressed a desire that France would only recall her troops when the security of the temporal power was efficiently guaranteed. He said: "The temporal power is necessary to the existence of the spiritual power. Catholics can never allow that the Pope should reside at the Vatican and the King of Italy at the Capitol." Cardinal Donnet attacked the polity of Italy, and demanded that the vote passed by the Italian Parliament of Rome as the capital of Italy should be rescinded. He expressed confidence in the decision of the Senate, which would determine the significance of the expedition to Rome.

In the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, Nov. 28, in reply to a question put by M. Coomans, the member said that he was not opposed to a renewal of diplomatic relations with Juarez.

In the session of the Prussian Diet Nov. 27, the motions of Herr Lasken, proposing to quash the trial of Herr Twesten by a special law, and to modify article 84 of the Prussian Constitution, so as to make it consistent with the Constitution of the North German Confederation, came on for discussion, Count von Lippe, the Minister of Justice, suggested that the members should await the decision of the Supreme Court. Count von Bismarck said that he expressed his own personal conviction, and not that of the Government, in saying that he attached no peculiar practical importance to the question. The conflict between the Chamber and the Government had arisen from a misuse of the freedom of speech. He considered the question of right in the present case was doutful. The question now was how to prevent the renewal of the misunderstanding between the Government and the Chamber. He proposed to consider whether it were not possible to distinguish between two conditions of liberty of speech, namely, the right of free speech in the Chamber, and the right of the newspapers to publish the speeches. He was desirous of freeing the constitutional life of the Kingdom from all causes of disagreement, and would support any means of maintaining a good understanding. The motions of Herr Lasken were adopted.

The *Corriere delle Marche* publishes a new proclamation of the Roman Insurrectionary Committee, in which very violent language is used against the French Government and the Pope. "He is no Roman," concludes this document, "who sympathizes with the soldiers that have again desecrated the soil of our country and decimated our brothers at Mentana. * * * Let us be armed and ready, but wait our time. Our rights are henceforth confided to the Italian Government. If that Government abandons us, if Europe condemns us to remain the slaves of priestly authority, we will order our sons to swear vengeance and again take up arms. They will assuredly either conquer or fall avenged, with the cry of "Long live Victor Emmanuel, King of the Capitol! Long live Garibaldi!"

A large, suppressed Carthusian monastery near Florence was searched Nov. 28 by the Police. A very large sum of money was discovered, as also important documents, including orders from Rome for the monks to continue organized as a secret society dependent upon the Grande Chartreuse of Grenoble. The Police seized on the same day an incendiary proclamation of Mazzini to the army.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Debates in the French Chambers—The Manchester Fenians—Literary Intelligence—The Late Marquis de Boissy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1867.

The omission, or supposed omission, from the *Livre Jaune* of certain documents which the opposition contended should be embraced in it, gave rise to rather a sharp discussion in the Corps Legislatif on Wednesday. M. Eugene Pelletan, who introduced the subject, began by stating that in all former negotiations the Government did not limit itself to communicate to the Chamber its own dispatches or those of its agents exclusively, but communicated at the same time the answers either of the foreign Minister or of the Ambassador of his Government in Paris. Thus, on the American question, the Government had not only spontaneously submitted to the Chambers the dispatches of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, but also those of Mr. Seward and Mr. Bigelow. The same rule was observed on the Polish question. There were communicated to the Chamber the dispatches of Prince Gortchakoff as well as those of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. On the Italian question they saw for the first time this principle departed from. Therefore he demanded, in the interest of truth and of the full and fair discussion of this question, that a supplement should be added to the *Livre Jaune* containing the dispatches which the French Government must have received from M. Ratazzi and Cardinal Antonelli.

To this Mr. Rouher, the Minister of State, replied that the publication of the documents in the *Livre Jaune* was not limited by any particular wish of the Government, that it was determined by a superior rule which M. Pelleton appeared to forget, or of which perhaps he was ignorant as it had relation to the intimacy of diplomatic relation. A Government according to this rule had no right to publish dispatches emanating from a foreign Government except when they were officially communicated to it, and as no document of this character had been received either from the Cabinet of Florence or from that of Rome, he had nothing to add to the correspondence which had been laid before the Chamber.

This declaration occasioned considerable surprise, and M. Glais Bizoin permitted himself to utter the intemperate remark that he and his colleagues would be compelled to send to Florence and Rome to know if this statement is correct. M. Rouher replied with dignity to this outburst, and proceeded to add that he had carefully examined all the dispatches that had been interchanged with either Florence and Rome, and could find none of an efficient character emanating directly from either Government. All the communications had been made orally or had been transmitted in the dispatches which had been submitted to them.

M. Garnier Pages then called the attention of the Minister of State to the fact that, as regards the affairs of Germany, the *Livre Jaune* was completely mute, and demanded if there was not some omission in this regard, as it was impossible that the interview at Salzburg, which had caused such a disturbance in commercial affairs, should not have given rise to dispatches of some kind, the more especially as the indiscretions of the Press had testified to their existence.

M. Rouher was equally explicit in his reply to this question. He did not know of any dispatches that had been exchanged on the subject of the Salzburg interview, which was an interview spontaneously provoked between the sovereigns in consequence of circumstances of which they were fully aware. After that interview, pretended revelations, perfectly inexact and consequent disquietudes, were produced. A circular was published by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to which, he believed, full publicity was given. If that circular appeared to M. Garnier Pages to be useful, it was easy for him to procure it, for it was inserted in the *Moniteur*. As to the existence of any other documents on the subject, he repeated that he knew of none.

In reply to two other interpellations by M. Pages on the existence of official documents in connection with the events of Luxemburg and the Schleswig question, the Minister gave similar answers. The Luxemburg question was disposed of before the end of the last session, and in the discussion which then took place all the documents that had connection with it were submitted to the Chamber. In regard to the affairs of Schleswig all he had to state was that no discussion had been opened between the cabinets of Berlin and the Tuileries on that question, and that consequently there were no official communications to produce.

Thus terminated the incident. It puts an end to the speculations on which some of the opposition papers have been indulging as to the motives of this supposed suppression in the *Livre Jaune* of important documents. For the further development of the facts of M. Ratazzi's thimble-rigging with the French Government we shall have to await the discussions in the Italian Chambers, which are now close at hand. So far as the documents published in the *Livre Jaune* enable us to form an opinion, the conduct of the Cabinet of the Tuileries has been all along frank and straightforward. Will M. Ratazzi's explanations throw any different light on the early stage of these negotiations? We shall see.

THE CONFERENCE.

There would now appear to be no reason to doubt that the Conference proposed by France for the settlement of the Roman question, will shortly take place. The Governments of Italy and the Holy See having signified their acceptance of it, no motive for refusing to participate in it remains on the part of the other Powers. Even England, whose objections were said to be invincible, is stated to have declared that she would not remain apart from a diplomatic action which would unite all the other cabinets. Curious to say, the adhesion of the Pontiff has been given without reserve. Does not this look like a foregone conclusion and an understanding with France? What engagements has the latter taken with the Holy Father to induce him thus to submit his "rights," as he calls them, to the decision of a temporal tribunal.

In the meanwhile France, to remove all obstacles of a preliminary character, is rapidly concentrating her expeditionary corps on Civita Vecchia, no doubt with a view to their immediate and entire embarkation for home. None of the arrangements made by the Commissariat would indicate the intention of keeping even a portion of them at that point. In fact there is not a shadow of pretext for such a course. The strength of the revolutionary party is broken, and Garibaldi has been sent back to Caprera by the Italian Government in a state of health and discouragement which forbids the expectation that he will be disposed to renew the attempt which has brought such ruin upon his followers. The large emigration which is setting in from the Roman to the Italian territory since the triumph of the Pontifical arms does not confirm the glowing accounts given in the *Moniteur* of the joy of its population at the defeat of their invaders, nor will it aid the advocates of the Pope's temporal rule before the Conference. The Holy Father is said to have shut himself up in strict seclusion on account of the death of a favorite domestic. Does his paternal heart ever grieve over the miseries which his perseverance in a mistaken course has brought upon thousands of Italian families, and which will find no limit until he abandons his absurd pretensions as a political ruler?

THE FENIAN EXECUTIONS AND FRENCH OPINION.

There is a very general impression here as to the impolicy of the three political executions which have just taken place in England. There can perhaps be no better evidence of it than the renewed attention which it has drawn to a cause which had been looked upon as hopeless. The singular demonstrations which have followed this tragedy have given rise to the belief that Fenianism is scotched, not killed, and that a large proportion of the English population are infected with revolutionary tendencies. However exaggerated this notion may be, the fact that it is very generally entertained is sufficient to show the mischief resulting from these extreme measures. Of course the Republican Party here are making good use of the arguments with which they furnish them. They do not fail to point to the difference of the manner in which Republican Governments regard offences of this kind, and the mildness of the punishment which they inflict for them. The conduct of the United States, after the termination of the rebellion is particularly dwelt upon. None but Governments firmly seated in the affections of the people, it is contended, can afford to be so generous, and the fact that that of England has felt itself compelled to imitate the example of the European despots show that its political system has no hold on the loyalty of the masses, and that they will seek to overturn it at the first favorable opportunity. In some of the Paris journals the executions are dwelt upon almost in a tone of passion. The *Opinion Nationale* says of it:

"There is to be seen in this act the orthodox spirit of the party of Church and State—the pure Tory spirit. The same men who absolve Eyre, the hangman of Jamaica, were bound to hang the three Fenians of Manchester. May the consequences of this ever-to-be-regretted act affect only them. May they soon be deprived of a power on which they desire to maintain the ferocious despotisms of the Middle Ages, and thus spare England the violent crisis and terrible wars which will not fail to result from this policy of blood."

Le Temps publishes an eloquent letter from Louis Blanc, in which, after giving a detailed description of the incidents of the executions, he thus summarizes their effect:

"Now admire, I beg of you, the moral of these tragedies. It was a question of inspiring fear in those Fenians who, like Allen, Larkin and Gould, might have been tempted to snatch from the hands of the Police their prisoners. Yes! the grand argument was this—let us strike terror into them. Well, the Government was so convinced of the excellence of this proceeding that it took unheard-of precautions. The proof that it feared no attempt at deliverance, the proof that it was sure to strike terror by means of these executions, was that it filled Manchester with troops; that a reserve of cavalry, ready to charge the crowd at the first signal, was posted behind the prison; that in addition 3,000 constables had been armed; that barricades had been raised in all the avenues leading to the gibbet; that the area which it overlooked was entirely covered with artillery; that, in a word, preparations were made to defend the hangman with cannon. Wise precautions! observe the logicians of capital punishment—is it not better to prevent than to have to repress? And what is more calculated to prevent an attempt at deliverance than a formidable display of strength? Ah! Sirs, you do not reflect. These men are sent to the gibbet to strike terror, and yet it is you who are shivering with fear. Infantry, cavalry, artillery and an army of constables; what for? To protect Calcraft who protects you."

The influence of such reasoning on the minds of the overworked and discontented masses of Great Britain will, it must be owned, be poorly counterbalanced by the effect of the Manchester executions.

MORE INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS.

The *Opinion Nationale*, in noticing the list of American colleges published by the *Yale Courant*, with the amount of donations made to each during the year 1866, pays the following complimentary tribute to us: "If a similar zeal animated our millionaires in France, we might wait patiently until the Budget of Public Instruction received allocations more important, and more in accord with the necessities of our population. But in the times in which we live, it is considered more patriotic to keep a Pontifical Zouave in Rome than a bursar in one of our colleges."

This remark is severe, but unfortunately there is too much truth in it.

LITERARY.

When the Marquis de Boissy was laid in the grave, the friends of parliamentary decorum felt a sense of relief, whilst those who were amused by his eccentricities and reckless frankness, felt that they had sustained a serious loss. Like old Sibthorp in the English House of Commons, he had the faculty of saying the wrong thing in the right place, and he was irrepressible in the exercise of it. Every one recollects his feats in this way under the Presidency of M. Pasquier. The pleasure which the latter took in admonishing him, only had the effect of rendering him more refractory, and in the sitting of the 18th of July, 1843, he was called to order no less than ten times.

Well! the men whom he used to plague, and who fancied that they were rid forever of this utterer of unpleasant truths, have, it seems, been counting too securely on his tranquillity in the grave. There are some individualities that never die, and of this order is the *feu* Marquis de Boissy. His resurrection in the most unpleasant of all forms for his Parliamentary contemporaries—an autobiography—has just been announced as in the press; and the book is not looked for with less curiosity from the fact that it is stated to be edited by his widow—the once celebrated friend of Lord Byron—the Countess Guiccioli.

Another political *brochure* made its appearance here on Wednesday, under the title of "Napoleon III. Devant les Catholiques." I have not seen it as yet, but I presume that it is a feeler of the public pulse on the subject of the Conference.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Abyssinian Expedition—Postal Matters—Female Suffrage—Musical, Dramatic and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1867.

The meeting of Parliament before Christmas seems to have been a needless ceremony. All that was wanted was a vote for £2,000,000 for the war with Abyssinia. There was no opposition—not a man voted against it. Even upon the supplementary question of how the money should be raised and what share India should pay, the proposal of the Government that India should pay the troops she furnishes, while the Imperial Government furnishes all other expenses, was carried 198 to 23. Parliament is agreed, and the Ministry might as well have gone on til. February without asking them to commit themselves further. But it is a minority government which does not care to take responsibility, and wishes to feel the ground firm under its feet. It began the war without consulting Parliament, but it was prudent to have both parties committed before there was any disaster. True, Lord Cranbourne says that if the motives for the war are those avowed by the Government—prestige, and a desire to give the Indian army practice—to "keep it in wind" was the expression—"it is one of the most wicked wars ever undertaken." It would be going very far to say that it is one of the most wicked, but it may prove to be one of the most disastrous. There is a strong opinion that sending fifty thousand persons into such a region may cause suffering and loss of life for which no success would compensate. A few years ago, when two English Envoys were imprisoned in the heart of Asia, where they eventually died, the idea of an expedition for their deliverance was abandoned, on account of its cost and difficulties, and it was only when Gen. Napier gave the opinion that with sufficient men and means he could penetrate Abyssinia, that the Government gave him *carte blanche* for the expedition. He, therefore, will be held responsible for its success. He has taken 12,000 troops—infantry, cavalry and artillery—which involves, it seems, 38,000 non-combatants. Every soldier wants two or three to wait upon him. There is a long correspondence in the Blue-book on the important question whether an East India surgeon shall be allowed to take his valet; and it had to be referred to headquarters in England. Then the mules and camels must have drivers. A lot of muleteers were brought from Spain, but before they got to Egypt they were quarreling and knifing each other, and had to be sent back. Their places were supplied by some Egyptian fellows, who, it is hoped, will behave better. The Spanish mules fared very badly at sea, nearly a third of them being destroyed by bad packing in the English transports; but when the survivors arrived in Egypt they experienced the same magnificent hospitality for which the Viceroy is so famous. He placed a palace at their disposal—his customary attention to distinguished foreigners.

The supplies for the forces have been admirably chosen. Mistakes will happen, such as sending part of a hospital by steam to Alexandria, and another essential part round the Cape in a sailing vessel. The bottled ale, stout and claret will be very acceptable in the absence of water, and even the mules may acquire a taste for bitter beer. Among the articles sent by the War Office are cords and handles for bell-pulls, 36 cases of blacking, rat-traps and a mangle. Of course there must be apparatus for hair-brushing by machinery. Dr. Neill gives the soldiers some good advice. They must beware of all wells they do not dig themselves, as they are likely to be poisoned. Poisoned honey will also tempt them by the roadside. A pink-headed fly is very troublesome. The diseases most to be dreaded are opthalmia, fevers and dysentery; but these, we are told, the Indian army is used to. The hippopotamus is plentiful and savage; some of the many serpents are venomous.

It costs two millions—say £10,000,000—to start the expedition. Should King Theodore send down the prisoners as soon as it has landed, the whole expense may not be more than three millions; but I should be sorry to give any personal guarantee, in case he does not, that the expense will be under £30,000,000. A great quantity of prestige may be had for that amount of money. Among the reasons given for the want of a little prestige in India at this time, is the sharpness of the Hindoo mind, and its sources of information. Articles on the position of England in Europe are translated and published in native newspapers. They discuss the movements of the Reform League, the Trades Unions and the Fenians. It is possible that the punishment of the Sepoys may have had its influence on the executions in Manchester. Then the Hindoos are well up in the Eastern question. The Sultan, by the millions of Mahommedans in India, is looked upon much as the Pope is by Roman Catholics. The English guard Turkey in deference to the sentiments of an immense part of the population—as France protects Rome. When England yields to Russia on the Bosphorus, she is weakened on the Ganges. The Hindoos understand all this better than the English. Hundreds of thousands of Musulmen in British India make pilgrimages to Mecca, where they hear news from all parts of the Eastern world. They know very well what is going on in Egypt and Abyssinia. They know by this time that an English steamer for Abyssinia passed, the other day, through the Suez Canal, now making by the French. It was a small boat and had to be lightered; but the canal is there, and has only to be widened and deepened to take through an ironclad. The East Indians believe that the English were driven out of Afghanistan, because they made a hasty retreat, and were followed by the enemy to his frontiers. Therefore it will not do to be in a hurry to leave Abyssinia. And the Indian mutiny, Lord Stanley said in the House, is believed to have been caused by the news of the break down in English military operations in the Crimea. So a country that rules an empire of a hundred and fifty millions of people of a different race and religion, not by force, but by the reputation of having force—like doing business on credit—must, at any cost, have the requisite prestige. When a spendthrift's tradesmen grow shy of trusting him, he sets up a carriage.

A French journal, on the Abyssinian expedition says:

"England reigning in Abyssinia and possessing the Red Sea, would become the supreme arbiter of the destinies of Egypt. The Viceroy would become by the force of things the vassal of Queen Victoria much more than of the Sultan, for no Power could resist Great Britain invading the valley of the Nile with an Abyssinian army of 200,000 men, equal in bravery and intelligence to our European soldiers."

Here may be a reason why the Ministry and Press so strongly disclaim any idea of staying in Abyssinia an hour longer than is absolutely necessary. It might offend some good neighbor.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MAILS.

The Cunard line has made mail another contract with the Government for one year, preparatory to further arrangements. Proposals were made for tenders from other lines, and the Inman, Hamburg and others sent in offers, but none offered to take the Saturday mails, calling at Queenstown on Sunday; so the Cunard made a public-spirited offer, which was accepted A proposition was made for some mutual arrangement with the American Government, but nothing came of it. It is my belief that the reduction of the postage on New-Year's will quadruple the correspondence, and that a reduction to threepence would be still better for all concerned; only, if postage was made too cheap, more Fenianism would be sent to Ireland. The India and China mails have been given to the slow-going Oriental Company, which is to receive £400,000 a year, and probably £500,000, for to that extent the Government guarantees six per cent. to the stockholders.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The cause of female suffrage in England has achieved a brilliant victory. The narrow end of the wedge has entered and only needs driving in. It is the first step that costs, and that step has been taken. Liby Maxwell went to the polls at Manchester, and added one to the overwhelming majority of Mr. Jacob Bright, brother of John Bright. Being a ratepayer, her name was put on the register, and, being on the register, she could not be prevented from voting; so, attended by the Presidentess of the Female Suffrage Society and a guard of honor, she went to the polls, amid abundant chaff and cheers, and voted for a member of Parliament. How important this is in a country of precedents—of prehensility of tail, as Mr. Emerson philosophically expresses it, a country where what has been shall be, I need not say. Where wrong becomes right by repetition and endurance; when the requirement "cease to do evil" is against the law, a well-established precedent in any case is of great value. If one woman can vote for Jacob Bright, why not a thousand or a hundred thousand, in future elections? And as women in England are in a clear majority, there may come a time when a female sovereign may have a female parliament, and the male sex, as a governing power, be dispened with. If, as will not be disputed, Queen Victoria is the best sovereign England has had for centuries, and the best, perhaps, there is a reasonable prospect of having some time to come, who can say that a further extension of the gentle rule of the gentler sex might not be an advantage?

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

On Thursday night I went to see Miss Kellogg, in "Linda." There was a full house, plenty of applause, and a real success. She is very charming, fresh, piquant, and sings and acts admirably. There is something in her manner that reminds me of the American belles in *Punch*—something quite different from all we have had upon the operatic boards; from Italian, German, French, English singers she is as original as the Swedish nightingale, Jenny Lind and Christine Nilsson, but more graceful and charming. I do not know what it is—something in her walk like an antelope, a wild freshness of some beautiful thing just caught, in her face and air. Her voice is very pure, perfect in tone and all but perfect in flexibility and execution. I am writing as if this fair and gifted Yankee girl were not quite familiar to you, but I am also telling you how she seems to those who see and hear her, as I do for the first time, at Her Majesty's Theatre. She is fairly supported, but might have a more energetic tenor than Mr. Tom Hohler, who sings well but sings small. He is very tall, and his voice has so far to come that it gets exhausted. Signor Foli is a fine manly basso, and they say he also is an American. He looks it, and with square toed boots, in Ireland, would be instantly arrested for a Fenian. To-night the brilliant Kellogg sings with Titiens in "Don Giovanni," and the house will be crammed.

I have been to see the "Grand Duchess" at Covent Garden. It is overdone in soldiers, scenery and orchestra, and very underdone indeed as to singing and acting. The name and fame of the piece draw, but every night a new audience. Nobody is at all likely to go twice. It is sadly cast, and gives no idea of the fun of the piece, as done by Hortense Schneider. But the piece itself is not so good, musically and otherwise, as two or three others by the same composer, which Mr. Bateman may give you. People sneer at Offenbach, but his music is full of life, melody, vigor, *élan*, in a word, of go.

I have not yet been to see the Great Champion American Circus, which, after a long season at Paris, has come over from the continent to astonish London, at the new Amphitheatre in Holborn; but I saw the brothers Daniels at Paris, and very capital they are, and sure to be great favorites in England, where clowns and music are equally appreciated. Our critics scold about the English burlesques, crammed with puns, music-hall songs and breakdown dances; but they go to see them all the same, and take their opera glasses. To all appearance they enjoy them as well as the rest of us, vulgar wretches that we are. Last night Mr. Burnand spoke an ode at the New Royalty, on the occasion of the birthday of "Black-Eyed Susan." It has run just a year, and one song and dance is always *encored* five times—1,570 times including to-night's *encores*. The wear and tear of conscience and shoe leather I have not time to estimate.

Vestvali, playing *Romeo* at the Lyceum, looks handsome in Saroni's lithograph in the shop windows; rather like Menken, I think; and Menken, the papers say, is going to publish a volume of her poems, which she will dedicate to Swinbourne. At present, Walt. Whitman, in English estimation, stands at the head of American poets, but when Miss Menken's poems are as well known as her performance of *Mazeppa*, English critics may hold a different opinion. Reputations, on both sides of the Atlantic are sometimes caught in the rebound. Fame is like a French horn, sweetest at a distance.

I heard a deal of nonsense at the opera about the English preferring foreign talent to their own; and more absurd nonsense is impossible. The English prefer their own artists, composers, authors, &c., to those of all the world, if they show even a moderate ability. How they go frantic over Sims Reeves every one knows, and how they would worship an English *prima donna*, if they only had one, is easy to imagine. Not one Englishman in ten will allow that any foreign painter equals Landseer or Millais; that any foreign poet compares with Tennyson; that there is out of England a logician like Mill, or any beer which is not infinitely inferior to that of Bass. Is there not a popular contempt for foreign kickshaws. "Give me good British roast beef," says Bull. Anthony Trollope could find no flavor in American peaches, no lusciousness in American oysters. An English hot-house ripens better fruit than the golden sun of Delaware, and the little coppery natives, fattened in Thames mud, sell for enormous prices, and are preferred to New-York Bay's or Shrewsbury's. Even the fruit and vegetables brought over from France are sold as "real English," and national philanthropy most naturally takes the form of softening with a tender pity, the contempt commonly felt for people who have not the happiness of living in England. After all, this patriotic sentiment has its value, and Americans inherit a fair share of it from ancestors, who love England, no doubt, but found it quite possible to live and flourish in another hemisphere. MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Views of the British Press upon the Issues of the Day.

From the London Times, Nov. 27.

We are now able to form an accurate estimate of the losses which the Radical Party in the United States has sustained by the Autumn elections of the present year. These annual trials of strength, although attended with some inconveniences, serve a useful purpose in acting as a ready gauge of public feeling. The opinion of the people on the policy which a victorious party may attempt to enforce is quickly expressed, and the probability of any side retaining a long lease of power is always kept doubtful. Of late years a variety of circumstances has occurred to strengthen the Republicans, the most powerful of them all being that the Republicans were, as a body, for the war, and the Democrats largely against it. A judicious employment of the advantage thus gained might have given the winning side a commanding position for some years. They might at least have had the absolute control in the next Presidential election. Thus far their extraordinary opportunities have only enabled them to elect an exceedingly popular President for two terms, one of which he did not live to complete. If they could now indulge in a choice purely of their own inclination, one of their most extreme men would be put before the country as their representative for the four years succeeding March, 1869. But already they have thrown away advantages greater than ever before fell to the lot of any party in the United States. They will now, it is evident, be driven to nominate as *the successor of President Johnson a man whom their enemies, the Democratic Party, would be only too glad to accept as their candidate—Gen. Grant.* They have to choose between this and inevitable defeat, followed, of course, by the entire transfer of political power in all departments to their antagonists. We may judge from the tone of the Radical journals how humiliating is their position. Gen. Grant, who has always proved himself to be *a man of high principle no less than great firmness, and who is absolutely free from the faintest suspicion of corruption, steadily refuses to "indorse" the doctrines of the Radicals*, notwithstanding the mingled threats and blandishments which they bring to bear upon him. All sorts of traps and snares, known only to American politicians, have been spread before the stolid and immovable soldier, but he has quietly detected and avoided them all, and the Republicans have some reason to be exasperated at a taciturnity which renders the only popular man on their list completely useless for electioneering purposes.

The partial fall of the present ruling section was not anticipated so soon by any class of politicians. The Republicans thought themselves so secure that they did not hesitate to announce in advance plans for a general confiscation of the remnants of Southern property, while two at least of their most distinguished leaders, notwithstanding confident statements to the contrary, have advocated the virtual repudiation of a large share of the debt. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens was the inspiring spirit and active advocate of that series of measures which has given negroes a control over six or seven entire States, and he is in favor of paying the interest of Five-twenty bonds in currency instead of gold. *Once let it be recognized that the debt may be repudiated by inches, and the whole fabric of credit will be likely to fall.* If their national securities had suffered lately, the people of America would have to thank the Radical Party for the injury, since it is the party in power whose opinions are likely to have weight abroad. A stray member of the Democratic Party might advocate experimental repudiation without doing harm, except to himself, for every one is aware that the keepers of the exchequer and the managers of the financial policy do not belong to his side. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens is not the man to give up convictions he has once deliberately formed, but his party is now compelled to abandon half its pretensions, and to resign many of the fanatical objects which it has endeavored to identify with the cause of human freedom. There is a probability once more that ten millions of white people will be made as free as negroes, and more has never been asked. *The people of the Northern States have undoubtedly determined that the black race shall not rule any division of their Republic*, and, as they know more of the negro than theorists at a distance, they are not likely to depart from this determination. We see the first results in the elections of the late campaign. The Republican majority of 382,335 in 1866 has dwindled to 38,196—a startling and enormous loss when we consider the amount of patronage in the hands of the Republicans, the wonderful strength and completeness of their organizations, and the injurious influences under which the Democrats are still struggling. * * *

The moderate men of both parties are seeking in vain for a candidate of their own. They infer that Grant is of their way of thinking, but they actually know no more of his opinions than the extreme Radicals. It is not quite settled even that he would consent to stand for President if requested to do so. Gen. Grant has no obvious reason to covet the doubtful honors or to burden himself with the trying duties of the Presidency. His ambition is satisfied with his present position, and if he became President he would probably soon draw down upon his head all that virulent abuse and calumny with which extremists treat moderate men. If any of the opinions attributed to him in American newspapers are ever authorized, they are those which were recently ascribed to him by the New-York Times: "The office must seek him. He certainly will never seek it. As between his present position with its duties, honors and *prestige*, added to the opportunities it affords him for the enjoyment of the society of his family, and that of the Presidency with its responsibilities, labors, and deprivations of social and family enjoyment, he infinitely prefers the former." With these sensible views, he is not a man for either party to build all their hopes upon; and yet, if either chose any one else, it would be likely to make a fatal mistake. With these considerations, however, we in this country have little to do. What concerns us is to observe that *the side of law and order in the United States, whether people call it "Democratic," "Republican" or "Conservative," is recovering its ascendency.* The Radical rule has been little better than one of anarchy. The laws which have been passed under its direction *would need a perpetual standing army to give them authority with the people.* Congress is now assembled in extra session, and upon its temper and proceedings will greatly depend that little of the fate of the Radical Party which is still undecided.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

An Estimate of Napoleon's Intentions and of the Possible Results of His Plan.

From the London Times, Nov. 30.

With the many assurances from Berlin, from Vienna, from Paris, to the effect that most of the European Powers have sent in their adhesion to the proposed Conference on the Roman Question, it may seem strange that any one should continue hard of belief on the subject. The language of the semi-official Press, however, still strikes us as extremely vague, if not equivocal, while the *Moniteur* goes no further than the expression of its "hope for a happy result." We do not know whether the French Government refers to the mere acceptance of the invitation to a conference or to the ultimate upshot of its deliberations—whether it is only sanguine as to the increased prospect of a meeting, or as to the chances of any good coming from it. In the meanwhile, although we would not undertake to say what it may be in the power of the Conference to achieve, we think it by no means difficult to settle beforehand what it is that the Conference cannot by any possibility bring about. *It will not be able to wrest from the Papal Government a renunciation of its temporal sovereignty over its reduced dominions*; it will fail to induce the Italian Government *to rescind the Parliamentary vote proclaiming Rome capital of the Italian Kingdom.* No diplomatic assembly can set aside existing facts. Were it even possible to obtain a majority of the Conference either in favor of the total extinction of the Temporal Power or of its restoration to the position it occupied eight years ago, we are at loss to imagine how either sentence could be enforced. It would be matter of life or death for Rome or for Italy, and whichever party happened to be worsted in the Council would always endeavor to get its wrongs redressed in the field, for the actual coercion of either State is a point on which not only would Europe *never come to a unanimous agreement, but on which it would be extremely likely to array itself on opposite sides.* Any other basis of negotiation than the *uti possidetis* could only aggravate the difficulties of the position, and, indeed, widen the ground of a quarrel of which time alone can and will bring on the inevitable settlement.

The Conference, so far as one can make out the mind of its promoter, has no other immediate aim than *the maintenance of the present state of affairs.* "The September Convention," said the Emperor Napoleon, "must exist till superceded by a new international act." But the question arises whether that new act is to be of the same temporary nature as the Convention, or whether it will aim at a final and permanent arrangement. The Convention avowedly left matters as it found them. It established *no peace and amity, but at the utmost truce and forbearance between the two Potentates.* In the event of a breach of that armistice, France "reserved her freedom of action," or, in other words, she held out a threat of intervention. Had that threat been sufficiently explicit—had the determination of France been conveyed in unequivocal terms, neither Garibaldi nor Italy could have provoked a second Roman expedition; and *the mere fact that this second expedition was dispatched ought, in our opinion, to remove all doubt for the future.* The Emperor Napoleon is so perfectly sure that his words carry as much weight in this business as his bayonets, he is so sure of his supremacy, whether the French troops are at Rome, Civita Vecchia, or at Toulon, that he is now already withdrawing from the Papal States, before he can know anything about the conclusions of the Conference, and even before he feels sure whether any conference will come together at all—a sufficient evidence that *for the maintenance of the present state of affairs the Emperor needs the help of no conference.* But, we may be told, it is not that the Emperor doubts the extent of his power; it is that there are burdens attached to the exercise of that power, and it is a part of these burdens that he wishes to share with other European States. His duties as a protector of the Papacy are onerous and odious, and, in the event of difficulties elsewhere, they might seriously interfere with his movements and cripple his means. That condition of things, however, would hardly be mended by the Conference, for *if the Conference is of one mind with him, it will add nothing to his power*, which is already more than adequate to the exigencies of the case, while if, on the contrary, there is dissent in the Conference, the weakness arising from his false position in Italy will only be more readily and more flagrantly exposed.

That, after commanding the destinies of Rome and Italy for eighteen years, the Emperor should appeal to a Congress would seem to show that he had been all this time pursuing some object or objects which he is now disposed to abandon as unattainable. The Pope *must lose Rome as a Sovereign, but he should retain it as a Pontiff.* Room must be found in the city for both Italy and the Papacy. The object is not to be compassed by violence; it cannot be brought about by revolution. It is a change which time alone can bring to maturity, which the law of necessity must determine. Such were the views that led to the stipulations of the September Convention, such are the principles on which it may be possible to base the new International act which is to supersede the Convention. Pius IX. is in his seventy-sixth year, and in the 22d of his Pontificate. He has lofty notions of the rights which were intrusted to him at his accession; he has solemnly sworn to transmit them to his successors as inviolate as they were handed down to him by his predecessors. He has possession on his side; he has his venerable old age, his character for mildness and benevolence, the prestige of his hallowed ministry. Napoleon I. thought that a Pope should always be addressed as one having myriads of combatants at his back. There is nothing idle in the boast that against any unmerited ill-treatment the Pope can rely on the sympathy of millions of believers. The regard that may be shown to Pius IX. is, however, purely personal. *The Papacy, as a scheme of earthly Government, is no less doomed*; and we may look confidently forward to the next Conclave for an easy clearing up of whatever seems now hopelessly obscure. The Italian Cardinals make up nine-tenths of the Sacred College, and most of them, however fondly they may cling to their worldly greatness, are aware of the change in their destinies, and would be glad to save their hats from the wreck by throwing the tiara overboard. It is for some consummation of this nature that the Emperor Napoleon wishes to prepare the European Powers; it is to such a solution that he is anxious to solicit their consent—the *status quo* till the next vacancy of the Holy See, and then "the Vatican and a Garden" for its new occupant as his only kingdom in this world;—if such are really the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon, nothing is more certain than that his way lies clear before him either with or without a European Conference.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—A very beautiful volume, entitled *Christmas Lyrics*, is published for the Holidays by SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co. It is made up of choice selections from the writings of modern poets chiefly, and is splendidly illustrated with more than a hundred fine engravings. As the title of the volume implies, the poems have a religious tone. The selections have been made with excellent taste, nothing of a sectarian character being admitted to these beautifully printed pages.

Another exquisite volume for the Holidays is given to the public by the same firm—*Golden Thoughts from Golden Fountains.* It is a handsome quarto volume of 290 pages, elegantly printed and bound, and illustrated with very beautiful wood engravings. The contents are not original, being selections from the writings of the most eminent English authors. We have here some of the best poetry of GEORGE HERBERT, GILES FLETCHER, Sir WALTER RALEIGH, FRANCIS QUARLES, COWPER, Sir WALTER SCOTT, besides others of less note. Even TATE and BRADY are called upon to furnish contributions. Of prose, there are selections from JEREMY TAYLOR, Bishop HALL, RICHARD BAXTER, MILTON, Bishop BUTLER, and other great men whose names are eminent in the world of literature. The volume fully merits the title given it—it is a rich reservoir of golden thoughts from golden fountains.

Father Tom and the Pope, or a Night in the Vatican. (New-York: SIMPSON & Co.) We are very glad to welcome a reproduction in this country of the best of Dr. MAGINN's contributions to *Blackwood*, with a preface explaining the facts on which the satire is based sufficiently to enable every reader to enter into the point of it. According to a custom common in Ireland in those days, a Protestant clergyman named POPE entered the lists of theological discussion with a convivial Irish priest, who vanquished him by rolling out triumphantly, in a rich brogue, long passages of patristic lore, which the discomfited POPE too late discovered to have existed only in the fertile brain of the congenial "Father TOM." Dr. MAGINN made this the basis of a burlesque story in which His Holiness at the Vatican and an idealized "Father Tom" are supposed to spend a night in drinking *potheen* and arguing *de omnibus rebus* in good Irish dog Latin. There are many touches in the dialogue of really brilliant satire, while the genuine, rollicking, dare-devil Irish humor is simply inimitable. Some of the allusions are decidedly broad, and more suited to the taste of forty years ago than to that of to-day. But they are all in Latin, which covers a multitude of sins.

—Mr. TUCKERMAN's very interesting work on *American Artist Life*, of which an announcement appeared a few days since in the TIMES, is now published, by G. P. PUTNAM & SON. It makes a handsome octavo volume of over six hundred pages, and contains a great deal of interesting information about American Art.

—*The Turk and the Greek.* By S. G. W. BENJAMIN. (New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.) There is so much interest now felt in the struggle going on in Crete, between the Turks and the Greeks, that a readable book throwing light on the past and present relations of the two races will be welcomed by many readers. Mr. BENJAMIN's book contains little that is absolutely new; but his style is pleasant, and he has the art of grouping facts in a clear and interesting manner.

—We are glad to see that TICKNOR & FIELDS have republished THOREAU's charming work, called *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers.* Few men ever saw as much in common nature as THOREAU did, or had his peculiar power to make common things interesting to people whose vision was less acute than his. The diary of his week's ramble along the banks of the two Massachusetts rivers is full of this peculiar charm.

—*The Diary of a Milliner.* By BELLE OTIS. (New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.) This book purports to give the experience of a widow who was compelled to go into business as a milliner, and is chiefly made up of comments on her customers, and anecdotes to illustrate the meanness and the tricks of ladies on their shopping excursions.

—LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, publish quite a large number of interesting books for children, gotten up in good style, the type large and clear and the illustrations of a character to please young readers. Among the more recent juvenile publications of this firm we notice *Jack of All Trades, Alexis the Runaway*, and *Dotty Dimple at Her Grandmother's. Winter and Summer at Burton Hall*, by Mrs. R. J. GREENE, (Boston: E. P. DUTTON & Co.,) is also a child's book, published in very pretty style, with several illustrations.

—The American Unitarian Association have published an abridged edition of NORTON's valuable work on the *Genuineness of the Gospels.* The omitted portions consist of passages addressed rather to the scholar than to the general reader.

—*On Both Sides of the Sea*, by the author of the *Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family.* (New-York: M. W. DODD.) This is a story of the Commonwealth and the Restoration in England, and is characterized by the same style of religious sentiment that is found in the author's earlier publications.

—We have received from A. S. BARNES & Co. the *Elementary Grammar of the German Language*, prepared by Mr. JAMES H. WORMAN. There is nothing particularly new in the plan of this book, but it is well arranged for the use of beginners.

—*The Family Save-All* is a collection of recipes for compounding every style of dish for breakfast, dinner and supper from cold fragments. Published by PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia.

—The poems of ELIZABETH C. KINNEY have been published by HURD & HOUGHTON in a handsome little volume of about two hundred pages.

—*The Widow's Son* is the title of a novel by Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, published by PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia.

—ROBERT CARTER (New-York,) publishes a religious story entitled *Sheer Off.*

The Murderers of Weiffenbach.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The utter indifference with which atrocious crimes seem to be regarded in this country is a matter of the utmost surprise and disgust to those accustomed to European Governments and society. Here in this City occurred on last Tuesday evening a crime of the most heinous description, the perpetrators of which would, in any other country, have been promptly arrested and visited with the utmost penalty of the law; but which seems to be regarded here as a matter of everyday occurrence, and no attempts appear to have been made to discover the criminals. Where ten persons commit a murder in the presence of some dozen persons, in a public saloon, can it be exceedingly difficult to find out the perpetrators?

Allow me to recapitulate shortly the circumstances of the murder of HENRY WEIFFENBACH, the report of which has already appeared in your paper. Mr. WEIFFENBACH had just entered the lager-beer saloon on the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, when a quarrel was going on between eight or ten men and the barkeeper. The latter had refused to give these men drink because they were already intoxicated. They then drew pistols and fired several shots, one of which took effect in the thigh of the barkeeper and another in the head of Mr. WEIFFENBACH, who had just sat down and had not drank a drop. He fell from his chair mortally wounded, and the murderers disappeared. Mr. WEIFFENBACH died next day at Bellevue Hospital.

Now, according to the testimony of [illegible] witnesses, there were eight or ten men concerned in this murder, and not the least trace of any of them seems to have been discovered. Should not the City authorities offer a reward for their apprehension? Is it not a burning shame that such an unprovoked, atrocious murder should be committed with impunity in this civilized (?) community?

Mr. WIEFFENBACH was a gentleman of unblemished character and fine education, and belonged to a highly respectable family in Germany, his father being a widely-known minister of the Gospel in a town near Kreuznach, and two of his brothers are professors at Giessen.

What can his friends and relatives think of a country where the citizens are murdered so unprovokedly, and where no attempts are made to arrest the murderers? I am confident, from personal knowledge, that neither in London nor Paris, Vienna nor Berlin, would the perpetrators of such a crime remain unknown for twenty-four hours. It seems that nothing less than the employment of private detectives will cause these murderers to be arrested. In a city where such atrocious villains go at large no man is sure of his life for an hour, and it is the duty of every citizen to see that they are arrested.

JUSTICE.

CALIFORNIAN AFFAIRS.

The Central Pacific Railroad—Progress of the Work—Route Through a Canyon—Inspection of Arizona—Chinese Testimony—Editor Attacked in the Street.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1867.

The grading of the Central Pacific Road is completed from Cisco to within twelve miles east of the summit, and is ready for the rails. In these two miles it was found necessary to build seven tunnels through the solid granite, having a total length of 3,969 feet. The cost of piercing these tunnels and of making a railroad path over the terribly rough country cost over $1,750,000. If the weather continues favorable, the laying of the rails will soon be completed. Two miles east of the summit to the town of Truckee, 15 miles from the former place, some heavy grading must be performed before the rails can be laid. From Truckee to 19 miles eastward the road has been completed and is now in running order. Truckee Canyon, through which this portion of the road runs, is one of the most beautiful and secluded spots in the Sierras. All through the canyon the road winds alongside the Truckee River, which is one of the most beautiful streams of water in the Sierra range, although the character of the scenery of this canyon is not so rugged as that of the summit pass, it is considered by tourists to be more beautiful, and much more enjoyable. There is a combination of the most picturesque wood and water. The canyon is hemmed in by high walls of granite, which rise abruptly to the heights of 1,000 and 1,500 feet above the bed of the river, and are thickly covered with pine and other trees. The canyon is very narrow its entire length, but at one point called the Narrows it is only fifty feet wide, and is just wide enough to let the river pass through. At this point they have been obliged to make a path for the locomotive above the river. By long ages of trituration the Truckee has made a passage for itself eastward through the Dog Mountains, which bound the canyon, and also further east through the Washoe Range. Many of the peaks in the latter range are higher than those in the vicinity of the summit of the Sierras, and but for the opening made by the passage of the river, the work encountered by the Company would have had to be performed over again, and in much more expensive forms. I will give a description of the railroad bridge at the Lower Cascades, seven miles above Cisco, as all the bridges on the road either have been or are to be built after that plan. The Lower Cascade bridge is a Howe truss one, with an arch. The main truss is 208 feet long from centre to centre of abutments, with approaches 90 feet long at each end. The height of the centre span from the bottom of the chasm beneath is 120 feet. The abutments are all of the very best and most solid granite masonry. The supporting timbers (sugar pine and red spruce) are of the most massive description, and are bound together by firm iron truss bands. The arch passes below the lower cords of the bridge, and rests on solid "skew backs" of masonry. Although this arch was not considered really necessary, yet the Company were determined to make assurance doubly sure by inserting it.

The general impression which seems to prevail that the weather in the vicinity of the summit of the Sierras is extremely cold during the Winter months is erroneous. Careful meteorological observations taken three times a day for many months past at the summit, show that the average temperature there last Winter, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, when it was not storming, was from 20 to 30 degrees above zero. When a heavy snow storm set in, finding the thermometer at the former point, it would quickly raise the temperature to 25 degrees above zero, and if the storm continued long a maximum of 32 degrees above zero would be reached. The coldest weather experienced at the summit last Winter was 5½ degrees above zero. In the Truckee Canyon, 20 miles east, the weather has been known to be much colder than at the summit. But this can be accounted for, as the canyon is very narrow, and the high precipitous walls shut out, to a great extent, the rays of the sun from its bottom. The distance from Truckee to Fort Bridger, the point in the Rocky Mountains where the Central Road is expected to form its junction with Union Pacific Road, is 738 miles, and this distance is yet to be spanned by rail on this side. The Union Pacific having already reached the base of the Black Hills, have only 328 miles more to build, giving the Central Company 410 miles more to build than the Atlantic Company, yet the former has the advantage of having overcome the most difficult part of the work, and the balance of the road is comparatively level. The Union Company have four distinct ranges of mountains to cross, two of which—the Black Hills and the Medicine Bow Mountains—lie east of the main range, and one, the Bitter Creek summit, west of the latter. The summits of each of these ranges have an increased elevation over that of the summit of the Sierras. One is 133 feet higher, another 497, another 818, and the main summit 1,200 feet higher. The work on these mountains will be of the most rugged character, and the Company will be able to work only half the year on account of obstructions from snow. It will take from two to three years for them to overcome these obstacles, and when they do reach the junction, they will find the California boys there with their locomotive and train, waiting impatiently for the first chance to make the trip over the road.

INSPECTION OF ARIZONA.

Gen. MCDOWELL has taken his staff and gone on a three-month inspection tour to Arizona. The Territorial Legislature have adopted a resolution requesting that the Territory be erected into a separate military department. This measure has long been desired by the people, and the events of the past year show that it is absolutely necessary in order to successfully prosecute military operations. The misunderstanding between Gens. MCDOWELL and GREGG is largely owing to the great distance between them. Had these two officers been in close and regular communication with each other, or had either of them been able to control matters within the Territory according to the demands of the hour, the red-skins long before this would have been compelled to smoke the pipe of peace. Experience has shown that the native (Mexican) volunteers are better Indian fighters than the soldiers in the regular army. They thoroughly understand his nature and habits, are familiar with his haunts, and have suffered from his depredations. They can travel and live much as he does, and are always ready to start on the war-path. They always stand to their colors, while the regulars are deserting by hundreds. The Governor and the people are anxious to secure a full regiment of these volunteers. Congress will soon be petitioned for the necessary authority. If that body feels any interest in the unfortunate people of that Territory, the order will be granted at once. Such a regiment, led by experienced and capable American officers, would make it warm for the Apaches in their mountain fastnesses.

CHINESE TESTIMONY.

Recently a party of Chinamen were attacked by three highwaymen near Nevada. After a desperate hand-to-hand battle, two of the robbers fled, leaving their less fortunate comrade a prisoner. The prisoner, who turned out to be a negro, was brought into the city of Nevada by his captors and delivered over to the proper authorities. When the case came before the County Court Judge NILES decided that the Chinese being heathens and worshippers of earthly gods could not offer testimony against the prisoner whom he ordered to be discharged. The District Attorney of Nevada County has appealed the case to the Supreme Court, and Judge SPRAGUE, who has just been elevated to that bench, will find himself called upon to decide some very nice points of law.

A NEW PAPER.

A new religious paper is soon to be started in this city. It will be called the *Spare Hour*, and will be under the editorial control of Rev. H. A. SOWTELLE. It will be particularly heavy on all who do not embrace open communion views.

AN EDITOR ATTACKED IN THE STREET.

Mr. DERBEC, editor of the French paper in this city, has been making some very severe strictures upon GARIBALDI, which have given great offence to the Italian residents. He was remonstrated with without avail. Finally, a young Italian, named CAGLIERI, feeling deeply aggrieved challenged Mr. DERBEC to fight a duel, which pleasant invitation the latter declined, a message was then sent him that he would be insulted in the street. A day or two after as he was passing from Jackson-street into Montgomery he was met by CAGLIERI, who flung a paper bag of filth at his head. The editor partially dodged the unsavory missile which, however, struck his hat and coat and bespattered him with its contents. He immediately drew a bowie-knife and made a lunge at his assailant, wounding him slightly in the region of the groin. He then went to the police station and surrendered himself, but no complaint being made against him he was discharged.

ROD.

THE CESSION OF ALASKA.

Gen. Halleck's Official Instructions to Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, the New Commander.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, (Cal.,) Sept. 6, 1867.

Brevet Major-Gen. J. C. Davis, Present:

GENERAL: 1. You have been appointed Commander of the Military District of Alaska, which includes all the Russian-American territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of March 30, 1867. You will therefore assume command of the two companies designated in Special Orders, No. 141, current series, from these head-quarters, for the garrison of Sitka, as soon as the same are ready to embark on the transport chartered for that purpose.

2. In accordance with instructions from the General-in-Chief of the Army, the military district of Alaska will, until further orders, be attached to the Department of California. You will therefore report directly to the head-quarters of that Department, at San Francisco, California.

3. Should you reach Sitka before the arrival of the Commissioners appointed to transfer and receive formal possession under the provisions of the treaty, you will retain your command on the transport until such formal transfer is made. If, however, the Commissioner on the part of the United States should request you to take part in the formal proceedings of transfer, you will do so, either personally or with your command. If, by any accident, the vessel carrying the Commissioners should be unduly delayed, you will arrange with the Russian authorities for landing your troops and putting them into Winter quarters prior to any formal transfer—this being provided for in the treaty.

4. The unexpected delay in the arrival of the Commissioners, and the advance of the season, render it impossible to establish the other posts ordered for your district. Other troops, however, will be sent to you as early as practicable in the Spring. In the meantime you will inquire into, and report upon, the more prominent points in the district—their relative importance in regard to trade, to the probable settlement of the country, influence upon the Indians, &c. Among the places which have been suggested for military posts are Portland Canal, opposite Fort Simpson; the mouth of Stikine River; Port Mulgrave, in Behrring's Bay; Chugachnick Gulf, in Cook's Inlet; St. Paul, Kodiak Island; Captain's Harbor, Oonalaska Island; Fort Alexander, Bristol Bay; Fort Michael, Norton Sound, and some point or points on the Youkon River. As not more than four additional companies can be sent to your command next year, it is not proposed that you occupy all these points, but you will report upon their relative advantages, and the means necessary for occupying those which you may select. * * * * * *

8. Immediately after the exchange of flags, and the formal transfer of the ceded territory, you will direct the District Quartermaster and Acting Commissary to take possession of all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, barracks and edifices, and all public property in Sitka, ceded by the treaty and transferred to the United States. But the Russian officers and troops, who now occupy the same, and who may wish to continue such occupation temporarily, will not be required to vacate them until such time as may be reasonably and conveniently practicable.

9. You will also designate some officer to take possession of the fortifications, and their armaments, ordnance stores, &c., in Sitka, ceded by the treaty, and transferred to the United States; and also of all Government archives, papers and documents relating to the ceded territory and dominion which may exist in that place, and the same will be carefully preserved, in order that copies may hereafter be furnished to the Russian Government, in accordance with treaty stipulations.

10. You will also, at the proper time, designate officers to take possession of the fortifications, barracks, public lots, vacant lands, public buildings, ordnance stores, archives, papers, documents and other public property transferred to the United States, at the several military posts, towns, villages and settlements in the ceded territory. Proper inventories and returns will be made of all public property so received.

11. You will notice that, by article 2 of the treaty of cession, it is stipulated that the churches which have been built in the ceded territory by the Russian Government shall remain the property of such members of the Greek Oriental Church, resident in the territory, as may choose to worship therein. You will see that this stipulation is most carefully observed.

12. In article 3 of the same treaty it is stipulated that "The inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Russia within three years; but if they should prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they, with the exception of the uncivilized tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. The uncivilized tribes will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may from time to time adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes in that country." You will perceive that, by this article, it is left optional with all Russian subjects either to return to Russia within the stipulated time, or to remain here and be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States, with the free enjoyment of liberty, property and religion.

13. To such Russian subjects as may feel bound by the ties of natural allegiance to return to the mother country, you will give all proper facilities for the accomplishment of their wishes. To those who elect to remain as citizens of the United States, you will extend your official protection and encouragement. Whatever may be the future for those who go, and for those who stay, and for us who are to occupy and possess this new territory, I am sure that we shall, one and all, now and hereafter, hold in most respectful and kind remembrance the people of Russia and their august Sovereign—the best and most constant friend of the Republic of the United States.

14. Notwithstanding the most benevolent intentions of the Emperor toward his American colonies, their immense distance from the metropolitan Government, and the delay and difficulties of communication, have probably heretofore prevented the application to them of the same fostering care which they otherwise would have received. They have been too far from the heart of a vast empire to feel the warmth of the life current, and enjoy the vitality of the Government of a common country. Hence the trade of these colonies has languished, their agriculture has been neglected, and their general progress almost imperceptible. Perhaps these facts have constituted the moving causes which induced His Imperial Majesty to consent to the cession of this territory, and the transfer of the allegiance of its inhabitants to the United States, as a Government more capable, from its proximity, of promoting its interests and supplying its wants.

15. But henceforth, the citizens of that Territory, who elect to remain, will be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to all the inhabitants of our Republic. They will be under the protection and care of our Government. To it their allegiance will hereafter be due and required; and, in return, they will be entitled to its protection and constitutional guarantees. They will have unrestricted intercourse and commerce with all the States and Territories of the Federal Union, subject only to the ordinary Custom-house regulations of internal and coastwise trade. Our merchants and trading vessels will visit their ports, and offer for sale such articles as they may desire to purchase, and will receive in exchange such articles as they may wish to sell. Their ports will also be open to foreign commerce, subject only to revenue laws which apply equally and uniformly to all parts of our common country. Mail and telegraph communications will very soon be established between Sitka and San Francisco, and thence with all parts of America, Europe and Asia. With these facilities for trade and commerce with other parts of the world, this new territory must soon become, what nature intended it to be, and what it has frequently been called "The New-England of the Pacific."

16. It may be proper to remark, in this place, that it is a well-established principle of international law that a change of sovereignty involves no change in the rights of private property, whether of individuals or of municipal corporations, and that the existing laws of any territory acquired by the United States by conquest or by cession, which do not conflict with the Constitution or fundamental principles of our Government, remain in force till suspended, altered, amended or repealed by proper authority. All citizens of the ceded territory are, therefore, entitled to all the civil rights and liberties which they enjoyed under their former Government, and also all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution and general laws of the United States. And to these will also be added, in due time, the political rights which belong to citizens in the Territories of the United States. It is important that you make yourself familiar with these principles of international, constitutional and municipal law, so as not only to avoid errors yourself, but to be able to advise and warn others about to emigrate to and settle in that country.

17. In regard to the aboriginal and uncivilized tribes of your district, you will, in the absence of any organized civil Territorial Government, and so far as our laws authorize or permit, act as their general superintendent, protecting them from abuse, and regulating their trade and intercourse with our own people. Military officers have no authority to make Indian treaties. You will therefore enter into no negotiations of that kind, or attempt to bind our Government to any contracts or agreements, without special authority, and under special instructions.

18. In regard to the tribal and uncivilized Indians on Baranoff Island, and the adjacent islands and coast, you will exercise the most careful vigilance, as these natives are known to be both warlike and treacherous. You will consult with the Russian Governor and other officers in regard to regulating their intercourse with the post and settlement of Sitka; and you will strictly enforce, both with regard to the whites and the natives, such regulations as you may deem necessary to adopt with regard to these Indians and their intercourse with our people. It is suggested that they be prohibited from entering or remaining within your garrison during the night, and it may be well to have guns charged with grape and canister always bearing on their village, ready, at an instant's warning, to destroy them.

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20. Past history has shown that most of the difficulties which have occurred in this territory between the natives and foreign settlers, have arisen from a violation of tribal laws or rules in regard to the rights and duties of their females. You will give your special attention to this matter, and will adopt such measures as you may deem necessary to prevent any complaint on this score.

21. You will, also, in the absence of any laws or regulations in regard to trade between our citizens and the tribal and uncivilized Indians of the ceded territories, discountenance all monopolies, old or new, and under whatsoever pretext, and at the same time prevent the abuses which too frequently result from the unrestricted intercourse of avaricious traders and ignorant but vindictive natives.

22. You will endeavor to impress upon the tribal and uncivilized inhabitants of the ceded territory which constitutes your military district, and especially upon their chiefs, that our Government will regard them as subject to its laws and entitled to its protection; that while they are protected by our Government, they will be required to respect the rights of all citizens of the Republic, and that, if any member of a tribe maltreat a citizen of the United States, the whole tribe, and especially its chief, will be held responsible for the offence or crime committed by one of its members, unless they expel such criminal or deliver him to us for punishment.

23. The Russians have occupied the territory which constitutes your command for a long number of years. Their number has always been small, and their military forces never equal to those which will be placed under your orders; nevertheless their officers, agents and merchants have traveled unmolested through most parts of that vast country. Indian hostilities there have been limited to one or two temporary outbreaks near Sitka. The British Government has occupied directly, and by means of its commercial companies, their agents and servants, an Indian country on this continent greater in extent than the whole United States, and containing a larger number of tribal and uncivilized Indians than we have. And yet we have never heard of hostilities and wars between that Government and its native subjects in America, although trade has been carried on with savage tribes in its remotest extremities. But our people and the tribal Indians have been for years, and are still in continual hostilities, and there is scarcely a county or district in our frontier States or Territories which does not demand and expect a military force for its local protection larger than the Russian or British Government has deemed necessary for the control of its vast Indian possessions on this continent. These facts should receive your careful and serious consideration, in assuming the command of a Military District in which there are some fifty thousand natives, and a population of only a few thousand whites and creoles. In this connection you will bear in mind that neither the Russian nor the British Government on this continent has ever made Indian treaties, had an Indian Bureau, or Indian Superintendents or Agents, or paid millions of dollars for Indian annuities and Indian goods, which were promised to, but never received by, the native Indians.

24. Orders heretofore issued from the headquarters of the division and Department will, so far as applicable, be considered as in force in the District of Alaska. You will, however, regard such orders, and these instructions, as directory, in the general sense of that term, but subject to modification in their application to new cases, and under new and different circumstances. But orders and regulations exclusively of an administrative character are applicable to almost every case which may arise, no matter what may be the special contingency and particular circumstances.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, Major-General Commanding.
[Through Brevet Maj. Gen. MCDOWELL, Commanding Department of California.]

A Long Search for Relatives by Two Boys.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal, Dec. 7.

About fifteen years since WILLIAM G. BERRY and family, two sons and a daughter, removed from Charlestown, Mass., and located in New-Ulm, in Minnesota. Here they remained until 1862, the family having increased to three sons and three daughters. It was in the month of October of that year that the hostile Indians of the Sioux tribe committed their ravages in that State. One afternoon two of the boys, 8 and 11 years of age, went out in pursuit of a stray cow. When they returned at night they found their father, mother, three sisters and a brother all murdered, and some of them scalped by the Indians. There was no residence very near, and these two children were left to their own resources. They passed one farm-house where a whole family were hanging in front. They had heard of Charlestown, and wished to reach there, hoping to find the relatives or friends of their parents. These two children commenced their journey, stopping on the way and doing such work as they were able in various towns, and at the end of five years they reached Boston and Charlestown. But no one could they find who had any knowledge of the family. They stopped a while in Boston, then went to Gloucester, where they sought an uncle named R. N. HEATH. They were told that he resided in Portsmouth. On Tuesday evening they arrived here, and applied for lodgings at the Police Station. Marshal JOHNSON heard their story and gave them accommodations. They can find nothing of their uncle here, and are now at the City Farm until some place for them can be secured. The oldest, WILLIAM BERRY, is now 16, and JOSEPH is about 13 years of age. They are intelligent boys. A reference to the records of the times shows that Indian outrages were committed in Minnesota at the time they state.

Close of Connecticut River Navigation.

From the Hartford Times, Dec. 10.

The river has been filled with floating ice during the past week, and the steamboats have with difficulty kept up their regular trips. On Saturday afternoon the *City of Hartford* made her last trip from this city, and was followed yesterday afternoon by the *Granite State* and the *Silver Star.* The latter overtook the *City* at Goodspeed's Landing, and all steamed down the river together, reaching Essex at 9 o'clock last night. The *Granite* will Winter in New-London Harbor, and the *City* and the *State of New-York* will put up in New-York. The *Silver Star* will stop at Essex. The ice is now pretty solid from shore to shore at Rocky Hill, and for some distance this side. Since 1860 steamboat navigation has closed as follows:

1860	Dec. 10	1864	Dec. 12
1861	Dec. 21	1865	Dec. 17
1862	Dec. 6	1866	Dec. 14
1863	Dec. 9	1867	Dec. 8

In 1865 the *Granite State* was "caught" here on the 17th, but, owing to a thaw, managed to get out of the river on the 28th. The average date of the closing of navigation during the eight years given above is the 12th.

Return of Prof. James T. Hodge to Massachusetts.

From the New-Bedford Mercury, Dec. 9.

Prof. JAMES T. HODGE, well known to some of our citizens, arrived at his home in Plymouth, last week, from Montana. Prof. HODGE went to Montana Territory in 1865, and erected a quartz mill to work ores for a company who owned the Whitlock lead. In the following year he bought a ranche near the mill, on which was valuable timber, to which he supposed he acquired title against all save the United States Government. Upon this property, however, parties persisted in trespassing, notwithstanding full notice of the Professor's claim. The trespassers continued to cut the timber, when the Professor went with his son to haul it away. Being threatened with violence, they withdrew, armed themselves with shot guns and returned to remove the timber. The trespassers then fired upon Prof. HODGE and his son, wounding the former in the breast and shattering the wrist of the latter so that amputation became necessary. The fire was returned, and a trespasser named MOORE was mortally wounded. Prof. HODGE and his son were arrested for murder, and at the trial in Virginia City, last month, the former was acquitted and the indictment against the latter was *nol pros'd.* The wife of Prof. HODGE, a lady of rare culture and worth, was with him during the trial.

A Prison Contractor Ordered to Leave Rhode Island for Tampering with a Prisoner.

From the Providence Journal, Dec. 10.

A instance of gross misconduct in tampering with prisoners, on the part of a contractor who has hired a portion of the labor at the State Prison, came to the notice of Gen. VIAL last week. From evidence that came into his possession, Gen. VIAL caused a close watch to be put upon the movements of the contractor, whose name is ANTHONY CLUFF, and in a little time he was found in the act of communicating with a prisoner named JOSEPH B. WOOD, now serving out a sentence for larceny. WOOD was one of the parties concerned in passing counterfeit money here in 1865, and was at that time reported to be the agent of counterfeiters in New-York for negotiating for the spread of their bills throughout New-England. He was imprisoned for that offence on the 3d of October, 1865, and discharged June 27, 1867, within two months of which last date he was again committed for stealing. On being summoned before the Warden, WOOD admitted that CLUFF had communicated with him, carried out and brought letters in. The object of this violation of the rules on the part of the contractor was, undoubtedly, to procure through the prisoner from those with whom he had formerly acted $1,000 in bogus money, a memorandum of which, (which WOOD acknowledges was given him by CLUFF,) was found, stating the denominations desired. A letter clandestinely sent out by WOOD, through CLUFF, was also found. WOOD states that he showed CLUFF good money, representing it to be counterfeit but "good stock," and that CLUFF said he would take it, if allowed to do so, and see what he could do with it. The contractor was denied further access to the interior of the prison. He having admitted his guilt in violating the prison rule, and justified the conduct of the Warden toward him, he was further ordered to leave the State.

Protest of a Member of the Alabama Convention.

Mr. JAMES HOWARD, delegate to the Alabama Constitutional Convention from Crenshaw County, was called home a day or two before the adjournment of that body, and in departing submitted a protest, in which he said:

"At the commencement of the session I indulged the hope that moderate counsels would prevail, but I soon discovered that a majority of those with whom I was associated were legislating for self and party, without regard to right, and perfectly indifferent to the best interest of the State they so shamefully misrepresent. Under the circumstances, I have been unable to accomplish any good for my constituents, and in their name, and in the name of all that is right and just, I do hereby protest against the proceedings of said Convention as unjust, selfish, vindictive, proscriptive and subversive of the best interest of the State and of republican institutions, and if not rejected when submitted for ratification, calculated to bring about a war of races. All of which is respectfully submitted, with a request that it be spread upon the journal of the Convention."

Mysterious Affair in Canaan.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 10.

On Thursday evening, a house in Canaan, Columbia County, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. BROWN and daughter, was discovered to be on fire, and the neighbors went to the assistance of the supposed inmates. Arriving at the scene of the conflagration, no one could be found, and it was supposed the occupants were being, or had been suffocated. Several gentlemen entered the house, and on searching were unable to find any one save a girl, about twelve years old. She was found in the pantry badly burned, but with such marks about her head and shoulders as warrants a suspicion that she met her death by violence. Her father and stepmother were found at Canaan Four Corners on Friday morning, and on being confronted, acted in a manner so strangely that they were arrested. The woman received the news with the most stolid indifference, while the man went into a most terrible fit, from which he quickly recovered on the appearance of a physician, who pronounced his seeming illness a sham.

Mormon Settlement at San Bernardino, Cal.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, in a letter from San Bernardino, writes as follows concerning the Mormons there:

"In 1849, small parties of Mormons were sent into various portions of California by BRIGHAM YOUNG, for the purpose of selecting sites for new fraternities. These parties visited the Chino ranch, then owned by Col. WILLIAMS, and made proposals to purchase, which were met at the tune of $200,000, and declined. Subsequently they visited this section, and treated with the Lugo family for the purchase of the San Bernardino ranch. Nothing definite, however, grew out of this interview, and in the Spring of the year following they returned from whence they came. In June, 1851, one hundred and fifty families, or about five hundred Mormons, under the leadership of CHARLES C. RICH and AMASA LYMAN, came through Cajon Pass, and encamped on the stream known as Lytle Creek, so called after the Captain of the families in advance, fifteen miles northwest from town. This band of pilgrims were well equipped, bringing with them wagons and teams, cattle, sheep, farming utensils, seed, &c. In less than a month the encampment had been transformed into a village, and hundreds of acres of ground were green with grain and vegetables. In the meantime, 'Apostles' RICH and LYMAN, two of the original 'quorum of Twelve,' had effected a transfer of the entire property of the Lugo family, and completed their negotiations in February, 1852, by paying down $25,000 in cash, and agreeing to pay $52,000 in installments, which latter terms were complied with to the strict letter of agreement. The following September the entire party at Lytle Creek, now numbering nearly nine hundred souls, most of this addition being members of the Church from Salt Lake City, moved into what is now known as San Bernardino. They had hardly moved into town when the Indians, who had already begun to be troublesome, stole their horses, sheep and cattle in broad daylight, and upon one or two occasions threatened the destruction of life and property. A consultation was held by the entire population, and it was deemed judicious to resist the savage mauraunders by acts of kindness. There being no abatement, but rather an increase of malicious performances on the part of their rude neighbors, late in the Fall the Mormons built an immense fort, providing adequate room for the comfortable and safe encampment of all the families in a hollow square. Palisades, *chevaux de frize*, ditches and all the paraphernalia of a fortification were constructed, and here they lived for two years, at the end of which time, through vigilance and kindness, the Indians were brought to friendly terms.

Even during their residence by night at the fort, in the Spring of 1853, a survey was made, and a large portion of land laid out in city lots. Squares of eight acres each were laid out, each square subdivided into eight lots, with provisions for streets eighty feet wide, running at right angles and with the cardinal points of the compass. This was the original size of the city—a mile square. Subsequently they laid out squares of five acre lots, each way, additional, making the city much larger and handsomer, and none the less symmetrical and unique. Water was soon brought into the place by canals, and everything gave promise of peace, prosperity and plenty. The town was made and incorporated a city early in the Spring of 1854; city officers were elected and appointed, and the young community flourished like a green bay tree.

As at Salt Lake City, great care had been exercised regarding space for garden and orchard. The houses were all built at a distance of twenty feet from the streets, and are shaded with ornamental and fruit trees, and surrounded by patches of shrubbery and flowers. In 1856 there were nearly 1,500 inhabitants. Dwellings, stores and mills dotted the city. Fruits of many kinds were being brought forth, and vegetables and grain of all descriptions were being raised in great abundance.

Their prosperity increased, and their religion flourished up to the Fall of 1857. At this time, owing to the impending conflict between the authorities of the Government of the United States and BRIGHAM YOUNG, the latter issued a call for all his people, far and near, to gather together at Salt Lake City.

Without a murmur, and with very few exceptions, the entire people obeyed the summons, and made active preparations for a general departure. Great sacrifices were made of houses, lands, stores and personal effects. Much valuable property sold for a song, while much was abandoned outright. Just enough stock and provisions were taken to make the journey and sustain life; and before March, 1858, the City of San Bernardino was almost entirely deserted by the Mormons, more than nine-tenths having made their exodus. The people who bought out the Mormons were a heterogeneous mass, and as many of them purchased for nothing, and had nothing to do with after acquiring property, most of the beautiful houses and gardens, and orchards and fields, succumbed to neglect, and dwindled into premature decay. It is in consistent keeping with human nature that an unintelligent acquisition of valuable property should be followed by wanton neglect and dilapidation.

In 1859 a large number of the original owners returned. To a great extent they were seceders from the Church of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and for a long time had no real organization. They declared themselves not only in no way connected with the fountain head at Salt Lake, but repudiated BRIGHAM YOUNG and his doctrines of polygamy, and claim that young JOE SMITH is the rightful head of the Church. In contradistinction to the Mormons of Utah, the Josephites of this place claim to be the True Latter Day Saints, and run a separate Church Government. They have several struggling communities in California and in the Atlantic States, and are proselytizing throughout the world. There are a good many of the people here who belong to the original Church, but who only associate with the True Saints in the necessary intercourse of business and citizenship.

The population of San Bernardino is about 2,500, one-third of whom are Mormons. The resident population are made up of Americans and Europeans. There are no Mexicans to speak of, and very few Indians. The Mormons have service at a tabernacle, and those of the Jewish persuasion worship at a private house. There are also two Protestant places of worship and a Catholic Church. As a general thing the people are orderly, and appear very little in the courts. There are also eight public schools, and institutions for private education.

The Alabama Convention—Gen. Pope's Letter.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* gives the following as Gen. POPE's letter to Gen. SWAYNE in relation to an early adjournment of the Alabama Reconstruction Convention:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, (GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA,) ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 20, 1867.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I write you unofficially, as I do not wish to reply to your telegrams relating to the compensation of the members of the Convention. The Reconstruction Acts prescribe the manner in which such compensation shall be made, and I do not know that I have the authority to act at all in the matter. I am willing, however, to sanction the payment of the convention from funds now in the State treasury under the following conditions:

1. That the Convention provide for the levy and collection of a special tax in accordance with the requirements of the Reconstruction acts, to cover the payment, which amount shall be paid into the State Treasury before the end of the fiscal year.

2. That the compensation of the members of the Convention shall be fixed at a reasonable sum.

3. That the payments from the Treasury be not made until the Convention has completed its work.

As I have said, I do not know that I have the authority to order this payment, but I will do so on the foregoing conditions.

In this connection I hope you will suggest to the members of the Convention that if the newspaper accounts are true, the amount of compensation they propose seems to me (as indeed it does to everybody I have heard speak of it) excessive, and if adopted, a very bad effect will be produced upon the friends of the Convention. The Convention should fix the lowest possible compensation for its members, barely enough to pay actual expenses. I cannot tell you what an unpleasant impression has been created by the newspaper reports on the subject.

I hope on every account that the Convention will finish its work and adjourn at an early day. If they knew how their proceedings are watched alike by friend and enemy, and how their future depends upon their prompt and reasonable action, it seems to me that useless discussions should be avoided, and a fair and satisfactory result reached in the shortest possible time. Every day they remain in session after the 20th of this month will be used as a reproach against them, and will tend to discourage the friends of reconstruction everywhere.

I hope you will do what you can to urge these or similar views upon those who have influence. I hold it of the greatest importance that the Constitution be made as soon as possible. I speak not more for the interests of Alabama than for the interests of the political party, upon whose retention of power for several years to come the success of reconstruction depends. Truly your friend, JOHN POPE.

The Richmond Conservative Delegates to the Virginia Convention.

Messrs. THOMAS J. EVANS, ALEX. H. SANDS, WILLIAM TAYLOR, N. A. STURDIVANT and MARMADUKE JOHNSON, the conservative candidates in Richmond for the Virginia Reconstruction Convention, have published a card in the papers of that city, in which they speak of Gen. SCHOFIELD's action in sending to the Convention their protest against counting the votes cast in certain wards. They say:

"Why that protest and the reply thereto were sent to the Convention we do not know, and we deem it proper to say that we never designed, and do not now design, to ask the convention to award us seats in that body. We were candidates for the suffrages of the people, and we believe that we were legally elected by the people, and were legally entitled to the return. We so stated in our protest. Our protest was addressed, not to the Convention, but to Gen. SCHOFIELD. He decided against us. We submitted loyally, if not gracefully, and there we thought the question ended, especially as, for reasons assigned in our protest, we used the following language: 'And it seems to us, with all due respect, that you are the proper person to decide this question, and to decide it now. We do not desire to be remitted to the Convention.' We are therefore not a little surprised to find that we have been remitted to the Convention, not only without our knowledge or consent, but against our desire, clearly and distinctly expressed. We do not ask or claim seats in that Convention at the hands of that body, for we know too well that such a demand would meet with a denial as speedy and certain as the granting of it would be unpleasant to us and unprofitable to those who voted for us."

JAPANESE MAPS.—There are now in this city some specimens of the work of Japanese which shows that they have attained a proficiency in some branches almost if not quite equal to our own. One of these is a large map of the imperial City of Yeddo, apparently executed by lithographic process, or something similar, and finished up in colors. No job of this kind, executed in Europe or America, could excel it in minuteness of detail and careful neatness of execution. The streets, many of which are seventeen miles in length, are all laid down with apparent mathematical exactness, the vast system of canals like those of Venice, but on an immensely extended scale, is also exhibited, and the location of the Imperial Palace and grounds, covering several square miles of territory, and the palaces of some 250 princes who reside in the city, are all given. The city is said to contain 1,500,000 house and 5,000,000 people, and to have a commerce more extensive by far than that of any city on earth, though this last seems incredible. Another is a birdseye view of Yokohoma, with the foreign quarter or town, the native town, the [illegible] and canal planned and executed with great engineer[illegible] skill to isolate the foreign quarter and prevent indiscriminate commingling of the races, the harbor, the surrounding hills, &c. These maps were purchased by a gentleman now in this city, at a native stationer's shop in Yokohama, and are said to be, as in fact they must almost necessarily be, entirely of native workmanship. No foreigners have yet been allowed to settle in Yeddo, and the surveys of that city from which the map was made must have been made wholly by native engineers.—*San Francisco Alta.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Important Meeting of the Board—The Work of the Labor Exchange—The Cholera on the Ship Lord Brougham.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at their chambers, Castle Garden, Hon. JULIAN C. VERPLANK presiding. A letter was read from Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, in which he suggested that a more detailed record of the various nationalities should be kept for reference. He referred to the fact that Baron OSTENSACKER had said that too much importance could not be attached in an ethnological sense to such a record as would go to show clearly the various nationalities going to make up the people of this continent. Mr. KAPP said he thought the best that could be done, was now done by the clerks in the employment of the Board. Emigrants were entered as belonging to that country to which they owed their allegiance. Poles, for instance, were entered as Russians, Prussians as Austrians, according to that portion of their partitioned country from which they severally came. This was the only record possible, and as an illustration of this, he said that he was waited upon lately by two agents of the Ex-King of Hanover, who wished to ascertain how many of the once subjects of that personage had arrived. The communication was ordered on file.

Mr. LATTRELL moved that the Committee of Conference with the Committee of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction be further requested to coöperate with those gentlemen in the matter of removing the burying ground on Ward's Island. The motion was agreed to.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Society of Hollanders, asking that the Commissioners employ a Hollander at Castle Garden to interpret for the people of that country, who were arriving in increasing numbers. Ten thousand, he said, had arrived during the past months of 1867. This matter was referred to the General Agent.

A communication was read from Mr. S. P. HALLIDAY, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, saying that many emigrants called at the House of Industry, and had meals there, and he suggested that tickets should be given by the Commissioners—orders on the Five Points institution—on presentation of which the indigent emigrant would receive the desired help. They could provide meals at about five cents each, with which they could get meals when they called, and which would be supplied at about five cents each, merely enough to cover cost. The Secretary stated that meals were supplied to emigrants now at about ten cents. The Secretary was requested to thank Mr. HALLIDAY, saying that the distance was too great between the institutions to make the project of practical value. Another reason suggested by a commissioner was that the neighborhood of the Five Points was not an attractive one.

Mr. LUTHER offered a resolution, which was adopted, that one or two German boarding-houses be designated by the Board where German emigrants could receive a night's lodging at the expense of the Board, when necessary.

THE LABOR EXCHANGE.

The report of the Bureau of Labor Exchange was then submitted by the General Superintendent, Mr. CASSERLY. It is a statement of the work of the Exchange during the fourteen days ending Nov. 30.

The applicants for employment were as follows: Males, 865; females, 582; total, 1,447. Of the males there were 468 Germans, 215 Irish, 141 English, and of other nationalities 41. Of the females there were 59 Germans, 499 Irish, 21 English, other nationalities 3.

The applications for employment were as follows: Males—For mechanics, 175; farm and other laborers, 148; total, 323. Females—Servant girls, 340; other employments, 50; total, 390. The persons employed were: Males—Mechanics, 122; farm and other laborers, 109; total, 231. Females—Servant girls, 282; other employments, 48; total, 330. The grand total of the employed is 561.

The average number for every one working day was as follows: Applicants for employment, 120½ per day; applications for employes, 59¼ per day; persons employed, 46¾ per day. Thus it appears that 38¾ per cent. of all persons applying for work at this office found employment.

The class of labor applying for employment was as follows: Of males, skilled labor, 436; unskilled labor, 429; total, 865.

The nationality of applicants was as follows: Skilled Labor—Germans, 290; Irish, 58; English, 71; other nationalities, 17. Total 436. Unskilled Labor—Germans, 178; Irish, 157; English, 70; other nationalities, 24. Total 429.

Of females, skilled labor, 75; employed in the following ratio as cooks, seamstresses, laundresses, nurses: 49 Irish, 17 Germans, 7 English, and 2 other nationalities. Unskilled labor, 507, (general housework.) Total 582.

The proportion of skilled and unskilled labor for the respective nationalities were as follows: Males—Of the German applicants, (468,) 62 per cent. were skilled and 38 per cent. unskilled; of the Irish applicants, (215,) 27 per cent. were skilled and 73 per cent. unskilled; of the English applicants, (141,) 50½ per cent were skilled and 49½ per cent. unskilled; of the other nationalities, (41,) 41¾ per cent. were skilled and 58¼ per cent unskilled.

The report was referred to the Castle Garden Committee with an expression of the Board's desire that it should be made for each of their semi-monthly sessions.

THE CHOLERA ON THE SHIP LORD BROUGHAM.

Superintendant CASSERLY then referred to the deaths on board the ship *Lord Brougham* from cholera during the voyage from Hamburg—75 having died out of 358 passengers. He said that he had sent a special agent, Capt. HENRY OTTO TRUE to investigate the matter thoroughly, whose report would be placed before the Board at its next session for action thereupon.

The Board then adjourned.

STATISTICS.

The following are the statistics of the semi-month:

Number of emigrants arrived to Dec. 4, 1867	232,715
Number of emigrants arrived since to Dec. 11	2,696
Total	235,411
To same date in 1866	225,127

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1867		$24,072 95
Aggregate receipts to Dec. 4, 1867	$554,327 09	
Received since to Dec. 11, for commutation of passengers, &c	7,665 00—	561,992 09
Total		$586,065 04
Disbursements as per previous accounts to Dec. 4, 1867		46[illegible],390 67
Balance in bank		$125,674 37

CITY MISSIONS.

Annual Meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society—Statements and Reports.

Yesterday afternoon the forty-first annual meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society was held at their rooms, No. 30 Bible House, Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., President, in the chair.

By the report of the Directors, which embraces the statements of the Treasurer and Executive Committee, it appears that there have been 117 missionaries in the service of the Society. Of these 40 have died and 31 have entered into other engagements, leaving 46 still on the roll. There are at present 500 life directors and 900 life members. The receipts for 1867 are $37,005 53.

The grand total of results for the 33 years from 1834 to 1867, is exhibited in the figures following: 790 years of missionary labor, 1,283,113 missionary visits, 34,338,633 tracts distributed, 36,380 Bibles given, 42,592 Testaments given, 148,886 volumes loaned, 94,879 children brought into Sabbath schools, 14,118 children brought into public schools, 7,797 persons induced to join Bible classes, 103,853 persons persuaded to attend church, 35,211 temperance pledges obtained, 73,637 religious meetings held, 1,939 backsliders reclaimed, 9,153 persons united with churches. In 1867 the total receipts of 26 leading national societies were $4,766,698 81; the local charitable societies, asylums and other institutions of New-York received $1,500,000, and special contributions of our citizens to various philanthropic objects for the year amounted to $2,500,000. The centenary gifts of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the country ran up to $7,000,000, and the donations to colleges to $4,000,000, of which a large proportion came from the princely givers of New-York. The Executive Committee have wisely divided their working force into a Finance Committee, a Building Committee and a Missionary Committee, and are seeking to introduce system, order and economy into every part of their administration. The report also gives a brief statement of the mission operations of the past year in the various wards, and mentions the gratifying success which has attended the efforts of those engaged in the work. At the mission stations, and in thirty rooms in tenement-houses, there have been 5,217 religious meetings held, and the missionaries have reported 14,483 persons persuaded to attend on religious worship and the preaching of the Gospel in churches and mission stations. The missionaries only include in their statistics such converts as have made a credible profession of religion in connection with some Protestant Church. Of course, this is far from showing the sum total of results of missionary effort in this direction; and yet these returns show an aggregate of 682 persons united with the churches from the missionary work of the year. The missionaries have made 116,522 visits during the year, many of these to persons not found by any other agency. In the distribution of alms to the worthy poor, the missionaries have gratefully received aid and encouragement from many patrons of the Society. Donations for this purpose have been sent in to the amount of $3,759 40 in cash, besides considerable gifts of clothing and goods. And there have also been distributed by the missionaries, of special funds, as follows: For the relief of Protestant widows to aid in the education of their children, $756; for the colored people, from the funds raised by the merchants to aid those who suffered by the riots, $600; for disabled soldiers and sailors and their families, from funds given by the New-York Branch of the United States Christian Commission, $2,100. There have been, on an average, 393 voluntary visitors, who, in conjunction with the missionaries, have distributed 1,007,881 tracts, containing 4,062,170 pages, in twelve or fourteen different languages. There have been distributed during the year 732 Bibles and 872 Testaments on behalf of the New-York Bible Society, who continue their admirable work of Bible circulation with their accustomed energy and zeal. The Missionaries and visitors have gathered into Sabbath-schools and Bible-classes 2,920 children and youth. There have been 1,854 names enrolled on the temperance pledge. Some of the signers were abandoned drunkards, who have now become not only thoroughly reformed, but, it is believed, truly regenerated persons.

After the reading of the report, remarks pertinent to the subject of missions were made by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, Rev. Dr. HUTTON and Dr. PRIM.

The election of Directors, fifty in number, then took place, after which the meeting was closed with devotional exercises.

A BOLD SWINDLE.

The Ocean National Bank and Two Brokers Defrauded.

Last April, a man giving his name as HENRY MILLAR, and pretending to have an office at No. 49 Exchange-place, opened a cash account with the Ocean National Bank, corner of Greenwich and Fulton streets, and maintained a living balance of $800 or $900, although he made frequent deposits and withdrawals. As MILLAR seemed to be doing a quiet and regular business, no suspicion was entertained regarding him, and the officials were wont to regard him as one of their customers. On Tuesday morning he entered the bank and presented a check for $8,900, drawn on the New-York Bank, by some firm, which it has since been ascertained does not exist at all, and asked to have the amount placed to his credit, which was done. During the afternoon, MILLAR again called at the bank and drew a check for $3,000, procuring the cash thereon, and another for $2,200, which was certified only by the cashier.

Soon after his departure the check received was sent to the New-York Bank and there pronounced a worthless one, as no such name appeared on their books. It was also discovered that MILLAR had altered the certified check from $2,200 to $22,000, and given it to Mr. H. J. MESSENGER, a broker at No. 130 Broadway, with instructions to buy gold therewith. Fortunately for himself Mr. MESSENGER sent the check to the Ocean Bank first, where the fraud was discovered, and so no gold was purchased.

These discoveries were, however, made too late to secure the daring operator, who succeeded in making good his escape before the detectives received information of the swindle. Subsequent investigation has resulted in the discovery, also, that MILLAR has perpetrated a similar swindle on Messrs. CALY & HARVIER, of No. 49 Exchange-place, who called at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and stated that MILLAR had called on him a few days ago, and directed him to purchase $20,000 in gold, $16,000 of which was to be delivered on the 10th inst. Mr. HARVIER purchased the gold at 136⅜, and on delivering the same to MILLAR received $800 in National Bank bills, and a certified check for $21,000 on the Ocean National Bank, which subsequently proved to have been altered from $2,100 to the higher figure. This case of fraud is a most remarkable one.

The Brooklyn Poisoning Case.

The inquest in this case will take place this morning at 9 o'clock. There seems but little doubt that death was caused by strychnine. The prisoner, Mr. JOEL D. PRICE, came from Lockport about eight years ago, and engaged in business in Wall-street as a land agent. At this business he remained but a short time. In 1859 he became acquainted with his present wife, who was living in Fourth-street, New-York. On June 7, 1861, the marriage took place. Shortly after the wedding Mr. PRICE opened a drug-store in Third-avenue, New-York. In December, of the same year, he left this location, and when arrested was located in No. 8 Whitehall-street. His wife, it is said, invested $1,400 in the business, but became dissatisfied with the management. Some time ago Mrs. PRICE brought an action against her husband for divorce on the plea of adultery with Mrs. FALL, the deceased, giving the date of the act as one of the days during the severe and protracted illness of Mr. PRICE. The whereabouts of Mrs. PRICE were not known until yesterday, when Coroner LYNCH found her and yesterday had a long interview with her. She will be on the witness' stand to-day. She claims to have been badly treated by her husband, and a story has been told of an attempt to incarcerate her in the Utica Lunatic Asylum. The neighbors of Mrs. FALL give her a very good character.

Information obtained by the writer from outside sources furnishes assurances that the family of Mr. PRICE is very respectable, and stands high in the community. The father, a hale, old man of about 73 years of age, had an interview with his son yesterday. Two daughters are alive.

Board of City Canvassers.

This Board met yesterday afternoon, but completed the canvass in no one ward, and was occupied in correcting the returns in districts heretofore partially canvassed.

In the Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, on the returns for Councilman, the names of the various candidates appeared, but there were no votes set opposite them, for the reason stated below in a note sent to this Board by the canvassers of the district:

On information received at the place of canvassing, the Councilmanic ticket was not canvassed. The ballots were returned to the box from which they were taken, locked up and given in charge of the Police, and destroyed at the Station-house.

OWEN DONOHUE,
JOHN J. KEHOE,
O. DONOHUE.

This was laid over until the last session of the Board.

Mr. ELY said, regarding the non-compliance of P. W. HAND, a canvasser of the Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward, with the orders he had received to canvass the votes for Councilmen in his district, that he (Mr. ELY) had understood it was an indictable offence, and he had learned that proceedings had been taken to indict Mr. HAND, and as this seemed to be the case, he moved that the matter lie

ever until the last session of the Board. This was carried, and the Board then took a recess until 11 o'clock this morning.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

MORE TICKET SWINDLING.

Officer PARET, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested GEORGE H. BRADSHAW on a charge of ticket swindling, preferred against him by GARRETT REILLY. When the case came before the magistrate REILLY stated that he called on BRADSHAW at his office, in Canal-street, a day or two since, expressing a desire to purchase a passage ticket for San Francisco, Cal., on board the steamship *Henry Chauncey*, which vessel sailed for Panama yesterday morning. BRADSHAW furnished him a ticket, and represented it to be good for a passage on the *Henry Chauncey*, for which REILLY paid him the sum of $100. On applying for a berth on board the steamer, he ascertained that his ticket did not secure a passage on the *Chauncey*, but on an opposition steamer which will sail on Saturday next. As REILLY found that he had sufficient time to secure a passage on the *Chauncey*, he called on BRADSHAW, and demanded the return of his money, which the latter refused under pretence that REILLY had asked for the ticket be had received. A similar complaint was, it will be remembered, made a week or two since against BRADSHAW, by two ladies who had been swindled by him in like manner, but who withdrew the complaint with the consent of the magistrate, the accused making restitution of his ill-gotten gains. In the present case, the magistrate fully committed BRADSHAW for trial, and forwarded the papers to the Grand Jury for their speedy action, in order that the complainant may not be detained, and subjected to pecuniary loss.

THE BUTTER SWINDLE—MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

The fact that the arrest of EDGAR WILLIAMS, of No. 85 Cedar-street, had been made on a charge of fraudulently obtaining $880 worth of butter from CONDIT & BETTS, of No. 11 Front-street, was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. Some more developments in the case were made yesterday, when ANTHONY PILLSBURY, a native of Virginia, aged 18, and JOHN REAVER, a carman, were arraigned before the sitting magistrate, on a charge of complicity in the fraud. ADAM W. TURNBULL, an employe of CONDIT & BETTS, stated that PILLSBURY called on him some time during Monday, and bargained for the purchase of twenty-one firkins of butter, at the rate of 44½ cents per pound, representing himself as acting for and in behalf of Messrs. A. S. HOPE & Co., doing business at No. 276 Greenwich-street. The transaction being completed PILLSBURY retired, remarking that when he returned to his employer's store he would send a truck round for the goods selected. Subsequently Mr. PETER H. BETTS noticed the entry of the butter sale on the blotter, and suspecting that all was not regular in the matter, he made out a bill of sale and forwarded it to Mr. HOPE, the messenger soon returning with the information that no such purchase had been ordered. REAVER, the carman, called at the store of CONDIT & BETTS during the afternoon, and presented an order for the butter purporting to have been signed by the Messrs. HOPE. The butter was delivered to him, although Mr. BETTS knew the order to be a forged one, and detectives were placed on the scent. The carman proceeded by a circuitous route to WILLIAMS' store in Cedar-street, where the goods were rolled into the basement. All three of the accused were fully committed by the magistrate. PILLSBURY was also arraigned on an additional charge of forging a check for $2,160, but the complainants could not identify him, so that case was dismissed.

THE REVENUE STAMP ROBBERY.

Justice HOGAN concluded his examination yesterday, in the case of LEONARD HUYCK and EDWIN A. WEED, arrested on a charge of having stolen $5,200 worth of Internal Revenue beer stamps from a Baltimore Collector, as previously represented. No further evidence was taken, and the magistrate decided to commit the prisoners for trial at the General Sessions. Bail was accepted in the sum of $5,000 each.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED ARSON.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of the premises No. 679 Third-avenue occupied by ROBERT COHEN a glazier. District Engineer BANHAM happened to be in the vicinity, and putting out the fire with a loss of only $25, caused the arrest of COHEN upon a charge of attempted arson. Inquiries subsequently made by Fire Marshal BAKER showed that COHEN's stock was very small, and that he had a policy in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company for $700. The accused explained some of the suspicious circumstances by saying that he was up unpacking boxes of glass and that his lamp exploding had ignited the straw of the boxes. The prisoner was held for further examination.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1603—Curren, &c., vs. Lake.
615—Sturgis et al. vs. Roberts.
1363—Douglass vs. Ellis.
1727—Sellers vs. Schwartz et al.
1749—Minzesheimer et al. vs. Gutterman.
1773—Deutsch vs. Eisfelder et al.
1777—Bell et al. vs. Waterbury et al.
1779—First National Bk. of Titusville vs. Greene.
1781—Bonnell et al vs. Drake et al.
1783—Meyer vs. Marn.
1787—Wotherspoon et al. vs. De Wolf et al.
1789—Vanderkevet et al. vs. Crane et al.
1791—Christie, Jr., vs. Moore et al.
1797—Potter vs. Hymann et al.
1799—Cocks vs. Barney.
1801—Sanders vs. Baiz et al.
1803—Levy vs. Reichman, &c.
1805—Hanselt vs. Salem.
1807—Claflin et al. vs. Fitzgerald.
1809—Howes et al. vs. Adams, Jr.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1774—Doechin vs. Morello.
866—Snare vs. Ludlow.
1502—Reckhow vs. Romain.
606—Kerns vs. Sullivan.
711—Drake vs. Barstow, Pres't, &c.
1489—Barry, Administ'x vs. Gregory.
1734—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
420—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.
1366—Coffey vs. Johnson et al.
1690—Bloom et al. vs. Kirkpatrick.
1252—Brien et al. vs. Great Northern Oil Company.
1340—Pugh vs. Wright et al.
1514—Gootman vs. Woolbey.
1918—Eneas vs. Giles.
1936—Thayer, &c., vs. Cully.
1938—Salomon vs. Graef.
1832—Musiani vs. Grau.
664—Venoist vs. Pinckney et al.
1296—Fowler vs. Woods.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1416—Makewin vs. Finigan.
1274—U. S. Petr. Co. vs. Baun et al.
1583—Patterson vs. Swift.
991—Kayler vs. Jenkins.
1816—Pippey et al. vs. Pond
236—Bell vs. Reynolds.
801—White vs. Corlies et al.
6051—Walsh, Ex'r, vs. Saxton.
1471—Best vs. Dempster, et al.
1195—Clancy vs. The Harlem R. R. Co.
1627—Bennett et al. vs. Powers.
449—Gunn vs. Comm'rs of Emigration.
1426—McIntyre vs. House et al.
1742—Ortega et al. vs. McGill.
1760—Montgomery vs. De Lavalette.
536—Carow vs. Kelley, Sheriff.
354—Cudlipp vs. Fraser.
1681—McGhee vs. Smith.
374—Webster vs. Hackett et al.
1701—Baker vs. Rogers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by James, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
Demurrer.

No. 18—Solinson vs. Mack.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
218—Thompson vs. Merrifield.
189—Woodruff vs. Pearce et al.
247—The People ex rel. Houghton vs. Weed.
248—Nelson vs. Watts et al.
249—Henry, Ass., &c., vs. Garmey.
250—Silliman vs. Austin.
251—Coit vs. Palmer et al.
252—Marvin vs. Terrett et al.
253—Sprague vs. Myer et al.
254—Lawler vs. Lawler.
255—Solis vs. Greene et al.
256—Larned vs. Holmes et al.
257—Appleby vs. Woodgate et al.
258—Stewart vs. Judd.
259—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
260—Winter vs. McDermott.
261—Saeuter vs. Buys et al.
262—Same vs. Nusbauem.
263—Connor vs. Sands et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
146½—In re. Wood to vacate assessment.
147—Kelly vs. Kelly.
152—Sturgis vs. Zulerbein,
156—Irwin et al. vs. Trask, Jr., et al.
114—Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. vs. Schuchtner.
165—Nicholson vs. Stenton.
Call, 197—Terry vs. Roberts et al.
166—Anderson vs. Anderson.
170—Gardener vs. Tyler.
171—Ferris vs. Aspinwall.
175—Turnure vs. Costello et al.
185—Potter vs. Potter, &c.
189—Bayley et al. vs. Miner.
190—Ree vs. Russell File Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3475—Goodman vs. Stein et al.
3339—Ward vs. The Central Park, North and East River R. R. Co.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.
3397—Na'l Shoe and Leather B'k of N. Y. vs. Ross.
3419—Schermerhorn vs Barnes, Executor.
3387—Sanger vs. Bininger.
3477—Nichols vs. Ackley.
3451—Mallen vs. Lynch.
3343—Becker vs. DeForest.
3361—Dodge vs. Olyde.
3341—Dodge vs. Hatch.
3275—Graham et al. vs. O'Brien.
3459—Murphy vs. Gentzen.
2805—Foster vs. Breslin et al.
3453—Mullen vs. Rice.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3344—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3346—Janeway vs. Levy, &c.
3310—Herst vs. DeComean.
3704—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3406—Russell vs. Baltimore Fire Insurance Co.
1864—Mason vs. Hope.
3486—Russell vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Co.
3391—National Shoe and L. Bk. vs. Stutts.
3160—Baer et al. vs. Herman et al.
3030—Walsh vs. Collins.
3696—Smith vs. Lovelem.
3642—White vs. Arkush.
3724—Tinher vs. Scott.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
604—Hart vs. Goldsmith.
756—Collins vs. Richards.
1297—Norton vs. Lawrence.
717—Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. vs. Burrows et al.
1242—Simpson vs. Sexton.
847—Bird vs. Pond.
850—Seaman vs. The Mayor.
856—Frank vs. Bromhorst.
743—Glans vs. Schneider.
781—Flugel vs. Froelich.
624—Dirix vs. McLush.
830—Waring, &c., vs. U. S. Tel. Co.
39—Pierce vs. Poole.
58—Wilford vs. Murphy.
178—Thomson vs. Bache.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Hamber vs. Doe.
—Laflin Powder Co. vs. Nesmith.
—Ford vs. Carrington.
—Colby vs. Schloemer.
—Miley vs. Nelson.
—Dunn vs. Richardt.
—Gallogher vs. Rogers.
—McDermott vs. Lunts.
—Gass vs. Olduck.
—Daly vs. Crow.
69—Fieldman vs. Nelson.
70—Bleecker vs. Berenger.
71—Burton vs. Hoxie.
72—Hunter vs. Eilan.
73—Monaghan vs. Duffy.
74—McConnell vs. Parfitt.
75—Dugan vs. Connelly.
76—Ehlen vs. Weigold.
77—Groh vs. Heinberen.
78—Hofling vs. Sadler.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4½—Green vs. Brumley.
22—Prendergast vs. Orane.
102—Barbarino vs Wilderoter.
103—Welsh vs. Canavan.
104—Bunning vs Oliver.
109—Duffy vs. Bennett.
49—Wagener vs. Kuck.
5—Little vs. Peters.
45—Murray vs. McGrotty and another.
96—McClean vs. Hawley and another.
99—Sims vs. Lewis.
73—Plumb vs. Rowe.
112—Tomferd vs. Roller.
40—Dunsmore vs. Rucks.
82—Manwaring vs. Burgess.
61—Pearsell vs. Eidert.
115—Husted vs. Sanburn.
116—Jones vs. Reinemann.
117—Fromme vs. Campbell & Gaedeke.
118—Philips vs. Campbell.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF SLAVES—AUCTION—THE LAW GOVERNING THE TRANSFER—REDHIBITION—TENDER—THE LAST TRACES OF THE INSTITUTION.

Joseph Andrews, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Chas. A. Hensler, Defendant in Error.—This was an action of redhibition to avoid a sale of certain slaves on account of physical unsoundness. The petition alleges that the plaintiff purchased from defendant, "with full warranty against all the vices and maladies prescribed by law," four certain slaves—Moses, Leah, Hammond and Peter—for the sum of $4,500; that at and before the time of sale they were all afflicted with various maladies or defects, whereof Hammond and Peter subsequently died, and Moses and Leah became useless, and their services so imperfect that they would not have been purchased had plaintiff been aware of their actual condition.

The petition, alleging that the defendant knew of the vices or defect of the slaves thus sold, and omitted to declare them, demands restitution of the purchase money, repayment of expenses incurred on account of the sickness of the slaves, and damages generally. The petition further averred the tender of the slaves to the defendant before commencing suit.

The defence was that "N. Vignie, Esq.," the auctioneer who sold the slaves in question, was requested to declare from the stand that they would have to be examined prior to their delivery, by the physician of the purchaser, and that Vignie did so declare in a loud voice from the stand, at the time of the sale. It is then averred that the plaintiff was in such haste to get the slaves purchased by him away, that he, through his agents, sent a request to respondent to have them put on board a steamer on a certain day, before any act of sale was passed, and hurried them off without any examination, and without complying with the terms and conditions of sale, and that if any loss has occurred it has been through his own negligence and imprudence.

The trial resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $1,750, with interest, and that he remain the owner of the two slaves still living at the time of filing the petition. From judgment rendered on that verdict, the plaintiff appealed, not being satisfied with the conclusions of the jury, as instructed by the Court.

The action turned on the question of tender, and the Court instructed the jury that that "in order to a complete rescision of the contract, the tender should have been made within a reasonable time, and if the jury find that was not made within such time, the plaintiff was only entitled to recover for the damages he had sustained by the slaves being defective in the manner proved, and was not entitled to redhibitory redress. The jury found that the plaintiff was tardy in making tender—in fact, had made no tender of Peter until after his decease, and hence their verdict.

The plaintiff's counsel requested the Court to instruct the jury that the tender of the slaves in controversy, if sufficiently proved, was only necessary as a prerequisite to the rescision of the sale; and that what was required by law in reference to a tender was, that it should be made prior to the institution of suit; that, provided the tender was made prior to the institution of the suit, and within the time prescribed by law for the institution of the suit, its being made tardily or promptly had no effect to prejudice the right of the plaintiff to recover; that the fact, if so found by the jury, that plaintiff had tendered Peter after his death, did not of itself prejudice plaintiff's right to recover his value, but that the tender after the death of the slave was unnecessary. The Court refused so to charge.

It is now contended that the Court erred in refusing to instruct the jury that the tender was made a prerequisite to the institution of the suit for rescision and avoidance; in charging that in order to a complete rescision of the contract the tenders should have been made in a reasonable time, and in refusing to charge the jury that by the death of the slave Peter, tender became unnecessary in law. The defendant in error maintains the correctness of the views of the court below.

Pierre Soulé, of counsel for plaintiff in error; Wm. S. Stansbery for defendant in error.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Barnard and a Jury.

CALIFORNIA STATUTES—JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES AS TO VESSELS.

John Richardson et al vs. Jeremiah Clark.—The plaintiffs in this action were in 1850 the owners of the schooner *G. H. Montague*, and had sent her out from New-Haven previously on a special voyage. In October, 1850, the owners dispatched her to California with passengers. On her arrival at San Francisco, the defendant, who was a magistrate there, was applied to by a number of passengers for process against the vessel. About thirty suits were commenced *in rem.* against the vessel, by as many different passengers, on the ground that the voyage had been broken up. The actions were brought before defendant as a Justice of the Peace of San Francisco under a statute of California passed in 1850. The statute in question purports to give a lien on vessels navigated within the waters of the State of California for breach of the passenger contract, &c. The vessel was seized under process issued by the Justice; judgment was rendered against her, and she was sold under execution for $3,500. The plaintiffs brought this suit to recover damages arising out of this sale, claiming that the procedings were void for want of jurisdiction; that the California statute is unconstitutional; hence that the defendant and all who sued out processes were liable as trespassers. The evidence showed that after the vessel was seized Clark's partner, after looking into the proceedings, became satisfied that they were wrong, and told Clark so, and that the partner refused to have anything more to do in the matter. Clark said he would take the risk; that the persons aggrieved did not belong in San Francisco, and nothing more would ever be heard from them. It furthermore appeared that before the commencement of this action the owners of the vessel, finding the *G. H. Montague* in New-York, filed a libel in the United States District Court for the purpose of recovering possession of her. On an appeal to the United States Circuit Court possession was awarded to them on the ground that the Justice in San Francisco never acquired jurisdiction. The vessel was bonded in the sum of $5,000. The case of the *Moses Taylor*, decided in the United States Supreme Court, was cited by counsel as conclusive on the question of the jurisdiction of the California Justice.

The case went to the jury on the question as to the amount of damages that the plaintiff was entitled to recover. After a brief deliberation they rendered a verdict of $9,960.

For plaintiffs, Benedict and Benedict; for defendant, Owen and Nash.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE IN CAUSING THE DEATH OF A PERSON.

Ann Barry, Administratrix, &c., of Daniel McCarthy, Deceased, vs. William D. Gregory.—On the 29th of January, 1866, Daniel McCarthy, aged about 30 years, while engaged as a workman in taking down an icehouse of the defendant's, situated at Nos. 175 and 177 First-avenue, was so severely injured by the falling of the roof or ceiling of the building that he died soon after. The plaintiff, Ann Barry, as next of kin, brought this suit to recover the sum of $5,000 damages, alleging negligence on the part of the defendant in the construction of the building which the workmen were engaged in altering.

The defence is that there was no negligence or want of skill on the part of defendant in the construction of the icehouse and its appurtenances; and second, that the negligence of the deceased contributed to his death, and hence that the plaintiff cannot recover.

The action is still on trial.

For plaintiff, John H. Harnett; for defendant, John C. Dimmick.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Van Vorst.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF COVENANT AGAINST INCUMBRANCES.

Marshall O. Roberts vs. Mark Levy.—The complaint in this action alleged that in 1860 Mark Levy conveyed two of the lots, on which the French Theatre now stands, to one Ann B. Phenney, by a deed of full covenants; that Mrs. Phenney subsequently conveyed the same to Mr. Roberts by a quit claim deed; that Roberts, relying on Levy's covenants, instructed an architect to plan a building, which should cover the whole of the lots in question, and proceeded to excavate and build accordingly, when he was arrested by threats of an injunction from adjacent property-holders who called his attention to the Court-yard agreement referred to in the decision, by which the owner of the lots was restricted from building on the front eight feet of them. Hence this action for damages.

The answer admitted the facts, but denied that the restriction was an incumbrance. The action was tried by the Court, a jury being waived.

The Court decided that the plaintiff is entitled to recover damages. It was directed that it be referred to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., to ascertain and report the amount of such damages.

Wm. Walter Phelps for plaintiffs; P. J. Joachimsen for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 11.

Before Judge Van Vorst.

ANOTHER DIVORCE SUIT—ILL-TREATMENT CHARGED ON ONE SIDE AND DRUNKENNESS ON THE OTHER.

Anna Jones vs. Robert Jones.—This was a motion for alimony and counsel fee pending a suit for limited divorce commenced on the 7th inst. The alleged grounds of the suit for divorce are cruelty, ill-treatment and failure to support plaintiff. The parties were married in July, 1864, and reside at No. 22 Amity-street, where defendant is engaged in the grocery business. Plaintiff alleges that defendant has at various times abused and beat her, and that she was compelled finally to bring a suit against him for redress, which suit she was induced to abandon on the defendant executing to her a bill of sale of the stock and fixtures of his grocery-store; that since the execution of said bill of sale, defendant has carried on the business in his own name, and deposited the proceeds in bank in the name of one Dennis Sheridan; that he has continued to abuse and ill-treat her, and finally forced her to abandon the house and commence this suit. Defendant denies each and all of the allegations of plaintiff, and avers that plaintiff is addicted to drunkenness and neglects her duties as a wife; that she has been several times arrested by the Police for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and has only escaped severe punishment through the strenuous exertions and intercession of defendant; that owing to plaintiff's conduct, defendant's business was injured and well-nigh ruined, and that he was compelled to sell out to one Dennis Sheridan, and is now acting as his clerk; that the bill of sale was made to plaintiff with her full knowledge of this fact, and with the understanding that if she behaved herself and enabled defendant to purchase the stock back it should then be hers; that defendant is now in the receipt of $40 a month as clerk, and so far from being the owner of $20,000 worth of property, as alleged by plaintiff, is the owner of no property whatever.

The Court referred the case to the Clerk to take testimony as to the pecuniary condition of defendant, and report what amount of alimony, if any, should be allowed.

A. H. Reavy for plaintiff; S. H. Stuart, Jr., for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—DEC. 11.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

Robert P. Dodge et al. vs. Thos. Clyde.—Plaintiffs in this action are the assignees of Thos. P. Morgan and Geo. Rhinehart, ship brokers, of Washington, D. C., and the suit is brought to recover a claim of said Morgan & Rhinehart against defendant, consisting of one-sixth interest in the steamboat *Manhattan*, which was sold to the Government in 1864 for $25,000, together with one-sixth interest in the earnings of the aforesaid steamboat while she was under charter to the Government previous to her sale.

The defence denies that Morgan & Rhinehart were ever the owners of one-sixth or any other interest in the *Manhattan*, and alleges that they were merely the agents of defendant, and have received full pay for their services; that defendant offered Morgan & Rhinehart one-eighth interest in the *Manhattan* and another steamer, provided a ferry was started between Washington and Alexandria, as was contemplated, but that they were unable to obtain wharves, and the projected ferry was abandoned, and the *Manhattan* chartered and subsequently sold to the Government; that Morgan & Rhinehart never paid a dollar for their interest in either steamer, and never owned any interest in them. The case is still on.

Emerson & Goodrich for plaintiffs; Davis & Edsall for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 11.

By Judge Jones.

J. C. Jackson et al. *vs.* E. Chace et al.; motion granted. Adam Brauer *vs.* Barbara Wetzel et al.; default opened on payment of $11 costs. Russell Sturgis *vs.* David C. Murray et al.; motion granted. Francis De Peet *vs.* Elizabeth Foyal et al.; motion granted. Henry Garrett et al. *vs.* Jas. A. Polhamus et al.; motion granted. Philip Hersh et al. *vs.* Oliver de Cormean et al.; motion granted. Rachael B. Lattin *vs.* John H. Lattin; motion for alimony granted, and $3 per week allowed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The calendar of the Court of General Sessions was very long yesterday, but only one case went to the jury, the others being disposed of under prisoners' pleas.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Jeremiah Horton was placed on trial for manslaughter in the first degree for killing Charles Andrew Arnheim, on the night of the 23d of April last, by shooting him with a loaded pistol.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., in his opening address to the jury, rehearsed the details of the occurrence, after which several witnesses were introduced for the prosecution, but nothing was developed to fasten the guilt upon Horton, except the statement of the deceased at the *ante-mortem* examination, when he swore that the prisoner struck him in the face with his hand, and then shot him. On the other hand, it was shown that Horton was greatly abused by the deceased and a number of others, who kicked him, and threw him down the stairs, injuring him severely.

The defence established an excellent character for the prisoner, and then left the matter, without summing up, in the hands of the jury.

Recorder HACKETT, in his charge, favored the defence, and intimated to the jury that there was no ground upon which to convict the prisoner of the crime alleged against him, and a verdict of acquittal was rendered, after the briefest deliberation.

HORTON was deeply affected throughout the trial, frequently giving vent to his feelings in tears and audible sobs. He received that formal announcement of his acquittal joyfully, and hastily left the court-room with his friends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Waterheyn pleaded guilty of an assault on Ephraim Brown with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. The complainant made a statement to the Court, in effect, that on the 16th of November last, at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, the prisoner, with whom he had had a previous difficulty, concealed himself in the entry of the house No. 309 West Forty-fourth street, where they both lived, and as the complainant entered, the prisoner being in his stockings only, stealthily approached him in the dark, and felled him to the floor by striking him with a slungshot, and also struck him with a large stone, severely injuring him. Brown appeared in Court with his head tied up, and appeared to be very severely injured. Waterheyn was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

Matthew Gorey and Peter McLaughlin, the latter only 12 years old, pleaded guilty of stealing two overcoats of the value of $60 from the hallway of Mr. James D. VcVey, No. 335 East Forty-ninth-street. Gorey, being 18 years old, was sentenced to State Prison for two years. McLaughlin, on account of his extreme youth, was sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

William McCauley pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit burglary at the premises of Thomas S. Jube, No. 93 Second-avenue, with intent to steal therefrom. Sentenced to Penitentiary for three months.

George King *alias* Goodwin, a notorious pickpocket, was tried and convicted of an assault on an unknown woman with intent to steal. He was arrested by Detective Woolsey, on Broadway, plying his vocation. Sentenced to Penitentiary one year.

Charles Graham, a shoplifter, pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny in stealing five pairs of gold sleeve-buttons, valued at $82, from the store of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., in Broadway. The prisoner was caught by Mr. George McClure, a member of the firm, as he was leaving the store with the articles in his possession, he having been observed by an attendant in the store putting them in his pocket while pretending to wish to purchase. The prisoner desired time to prove his previous good character, and the Court remanded him until Friday next.

John Smith *alias* Charles Andre, a notorious hotel thief, indicted for grand larceny, (second offence) was arraigned for trial. The prisoner tendered a plea of guilty of grand larceny, which was accepted by the Court. The charge was stealing a coat worth $50, belonging to Mr. Geo. W. Herbert, which was hanging up in the billiard-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel. He was sentenced to State Prison for the term of four years and six months. Several other cases of ordinary interest were tried.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

SUIT AGAINST A MINOR.

George T. Kellam vs. Warren E. Wells.—This case concluded yesterday. Plaintiff sold to defendant the dry-goods store No. 234 Grand-street, E. D., for $6,008 87, a portion of which was paid, leaving due $3,258 87, the amount now sued for. The defence is that Kellam falsely represented the value of the property; also, that at the time of the contract Wells was in his minority, and therefore not liable for debts then incurred. By the plaintiff it was contended that as defendant misrepresented his age when the purchase of the premises were made he should therefore pay for any debt so contracted; but this matter of alleged misrepresentation was denied on the other side. His Honor in charging the jury told them the real question at issue was which of the witnesses on either side should they believe. If they came to the conclusion that Wells did not misrepresent his age then they should find a verdict in his favor; but if at the time of the agreement he had represented himself as having arrived at his majority, and that this had acted as an inducement to Kellam to sell the property, then, in consequence of such misrepresentations, they should find a verdict against defendant for the moneys so obtained. The jury retired, and after an hour's absence returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing damages at $2,250.

A DOCTOR'S BILL.

Ernest Shaffrath vs. Jacob Ross.—This was an action for $500, value of professional services rendered by plaintiff, a physician, to the defendant's son, an idiot. The doctor paid 150 visits to young Ross, from February to May, 1867, with little if any benefit to his patient. Counsel for defendant sought to impugn the doctor's ability as a physician, and gently hinted to him that he was a pot-maker in Germany, an insinuation which he indignantly denied. The case is still at hearing.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 11, 1867.

$22,500	U. S. 6s. '81, C..	112¼	10	Amer. Ex. Co	78
2,500	do	112	500	N. Y. Cent	118⅛
4,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, R. '62	104½	400	do	118⅜
			600	do	118¼
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	104⅜	300	do	118¼
			200	do..b30	118½
500	U.S.6s, 5-20s., C. '65	105⅛	100	do..s60	118
			600	do	118¼
1,000	do	105⅜	200	do....2d call.	118⅛
1,000	U.S. 5-20s. C., '65 new	107¾	200	do..b30	118¼
			500	Erie R.	72⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	107¾	2500	do	72½
			1200	do	72⅝
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x.c.	65	200	do..b10	72⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new.	63⅝	1200	do	72¾
2,000	do	63¾	1400	do	72⅞
10,000	do	63½	200	do..s10	72¾
1,000	Virginia 6s, new.	41⅝	200	do..b30	73
3,000	do	42	100	do	72¾
5,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c	53⅛	400	do	72⅝
3,000	Erie 2d M. '79	102⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R.	132
2,000	B., N.Y. & E.1st M	90¼	200	do	132⅛
1,000	Tol. & W. Eq. Bd.	66	300	do	133
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s	111	100	do	133⅛
7,000	C.&R. I.& P. R. 7s	94	100	do..b60	133⅜
20	Seventh W. Bank	110	18	N. Y. & N. H. R.	135
50	Bank of Republic	110½	150	do	137
10	Shoe & L. Bk	110½	200	do	135
5	Park Bank	144	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	82
47	Cen. Nat. Bank	104	100	do..b10	82⅛
25	Fourth N. Bank	107½	300	do	82⅛
100	Canton Co	46¾	500	do	82⅛
200	West U. Tel	33	400	do	82⅛
28	do	32¾	100	do	82⅝
100	do....2d call	32⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	83⅝
100	do	32⅝	200	do..b30	84
1150	Pac. Mail	124½	200	do....2d call	83⅛
400	do	124⅛	50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	98
1100	do	124	50	Chic. & N. W.	60
1,000	do	123⅞	50	do	61⅛
600	do	123⅜	100	do	61¼
200	do..b30	124⅛	300	Chic. & N.W.Pf..b30	68
300	do....2d call	124½	400	do	67⅞
50	U. S. Ex. Co...b60	80½	800	do	67⅞
50	do	79¾	37	Clev. & Tol. R.	103
200	Atlantic Mail	118⅛	50	do	103⅛
100	do	118⅛	300	do	103⅜
100	do	118⅝	600	do	104
10	Del. & Hud. C.	144	700	Chic. & R. I.	97⅛
100	Boston W. P.	17⅛	200	do....2d call	97
50	Adams Ex..b30	80	150	Mil. & St. P. R.	42⅛
500	do	78⅜	100	do	42¼
300	do	78½	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	62¼
130	Wells Fargo Ex	55	10	Del., L. & W. R.	114
10	Mer. U. Ex	38	150	New-Jersey Cen. R.	117⅛
220	do	38¼	100	P. F. W. & C.	99⅝
100	do..b30	38⅝	300	do	99½
100	do..b30	38½	400	Ohio & Miss. R.	26¼
350	do	38	400	do..b60	26⅜
200	do	38¼	100	Bost. H. & E.	15⅜
100	do	38⅜	200	do	15⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	107⅜	400	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅞
			100	do	117½
1,500	U. S. 6s 5-20s., C. '64	104⅞	300	do	117⅝
			200	do	117⅝
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	105¼	200	do..s10	117⅞
			100	do	117⅝
35,000	U.S.5s.10-40s, C..	101⅛	63	do	117⅝
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	104⅞	1000	Erie R.	72⅝
			200	do	72⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s. new	63⅛	100	do..s15	72⅝
10,000	do	63¼	100	Hud. R. R.	133
5,000	Vir. 6s, New	42	200	do	133⅝
14,000	Mo. St. 6s	96⅝	50	Clev. P. & Ash	102⅝
2,000	do	96½	100	Reading R.	95⅛
500	Canton Co	46⅝	300	M. So. & N. I. R.	82¼
200	do	46½	500	Clev. & Pitts.	83⅝
200	West. U. Tel	32⅛	100	Chi. & N.W. R.	60
50	do	32⅝	100	do	60⅞
200	Quicksilver	18⅝	200	do	60⅝
400	Mar. Min. Co	8⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	67
100	do	8½	800	do	66⅞
325	Pacific Mail	125¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	96⅞
100	do	125⅜	800	do	97
300	do	125½	50	Mil. & St. P.	42
50	Adams Ex. Co	79	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	62
200	Atlantic Mail	118⅜	20	Cl. & T.	104
300	do	118⅛	200	P., F. W. &	99
150	Mer. U. Ex	38	200	Ohio & Miss R.	26⅛
100	do	38½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co	47	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	81⅞
10	Adams Ex	79	200	do..c	81⅝
100	do	79½	100	Clev. & Pitts..b45	84
200	do	79½	200	do	83⅝
200	Mer. U. Ex	38⅞	600	do	83⅝
100	Pacific Mail	124¼	200	do..c	83⅝
400	do	124⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	103
800	do..b3	124⅛	200	do	103⅝
100	do..b10	124½	400	Chi., R. I. & P.	96⅞
100	At. Mail	117⅞	100	do..b5	97
100	W. U. Tel..b10	33⅛	200	do..c	96⅞
800	do	33	800	do..b3	97
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	118½	100	do..b10	97
200	do..c	118⅝	600	do	97
600	do	118¼	100	do..b5	97
100	do..b10	118⅝	400	Chi. & N. W. R.	60⅝
200	do..b3	118¼	200	do	61
1500	Erie R.	72⅝	1200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	67⅜
300	do..c	72⅜	400	do..b3	67⅜
200	Reading R..c	95⅝	500	do..c	67⅜
100	do	95¾	100	do..b10	67⅞
300	Ill. Cen. R.	133⅜	200	do..s10	67⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

6	Amer. Ex	77¾	500	Erie R. Pf..ex-d.	73½
500	Adams Ex. Co	79¼	300	Hudson R.	133½
50	do	79⅜	500	Reading R.	95½
200	Quick. Min. Co	19	400	do	95⅜
200	do..b30	19	1800	do	95⅛
200	do..b3	19	200	do..b10	95⅝
500	Mariposa P	15	200	do..s10	95¼
100	do	15¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	61⅞
200	Pacific M	124⅝	100	do	62
900	do	125	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C..c	99⅛
300	do	125⅛	200	do..b3	99½
1200	do	125¼	200	M. S. & N. I...b3	82⅝
100	do..b3	125⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts	83⅝
100	do..s5	125¼	400	do	83⅜
200	do..c	125⅛	100	Illinois Cen.	133
300	West. U. T.	32⅜	200	Mariposa	8½
100	do..b3	32½	400	C., R. I. & P.	97¼
200	do	32⅝	300	do..b3	97¼
100	N. Y. Cen	117⅞	600	Chic. & N. W. R.	60½
100	do..b10	118	200	do..b3	60½
200	do..c	117⅞	100	do..c	6[illegible]
200	do..b3	118	100	do..b10	60½
1800	Erie R.	72⅝	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	67⅜
200	do..c	72⅝	100	do..b10	67½
300	do..b10	72¾	100	do..c	67⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Adams Express	79	200	Reading R...s10	95
800	Pacific Mail	125	200	do	95⅛
100	do..s5	125	200	M. S. & N. I.	82¼
200	do..s3	125	100	do..b3	82⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R...s3	117½	100	do..b3	82¼
2600	Erie R.	72⅝	200	do	82⅛
500	do..b5	72⅝	400	Ill. Cen. R.	132¾
5800	do	72¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	83⅜
200	do..b10	72¾	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	97⅛
200	do..s5	72⅞	500	do	97
400	do..s10	72⅝	100	do..b10	97⅛
500	do..b15	72¾	200	do..b3	97⅛
200	do..b5	72¾	100	do..s10	97
100	Canton Co	46¼	1100	Chi. & N. W. R.	59⅛
100	do	46½	400	do	59¼
100	do..b30	46¾	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	67⅛
200	M. & St. P.	42⅛	100	do..b10	67¼
100	P., F. W. & C.	99¼			

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of November have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for eleven months of the current calendar year, in comparison with 1866, same period.

The Import entries for November, 1867, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	November, 1867.	November, 1866.
Dutiable goods, direct	$8,193,013	$10,688,544
Dutiable, bonded	6,414,609	8,345,859
Free goods	1,082,066	873,514
Total November entries	$15,689,688	$19,907,917

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $181,319, against $802,937 same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $6,378,248, or $36,351 less than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $15,653,337, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $6,931,213, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 44½ ℔ cent. The amount marketed in November, 1866, was $17,748,783, and the Customs $7,716,884.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the eleven months of 1867 and 1866 were as follows:

	1866. Jan 1 to Nov. 30.	1867. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
Total entries	$236,239,171	$277,533,853
Total marketed	$230,978,575	$261,903,969
Customs paid	108,809,689	122,372,231
Average tariff	47 ℔ cent.	46¾ ℔ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie during the eleven months of 1867, $3,043,323, against $9,225,930 for the same period in 1866.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, in the eleven months of 1867 and 1866, will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1867. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1866. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
January	$21,145,150	$27,219,868
February	26,077,432	26,560,301
March	22,615,762	24,224,530
April	20,772,354	23,159,781
May	10,824,793	23,793,558
June	19,900,706	20,652,584
July	19,364,142	24,288,194
August	24,882,548	25,022,610
September	23,934,304	25,159,765
October	18,708,047	24,073,995
November	15,653,337	17,748,783
Total	$230,978,575	$261,903,969

The monthly Customs at this port since Jan. 1 to the close of November, actually received on foreign merchandise marketed, were as follows:

January	$9,472,548	July	9,505,433
February	11,466,418	August	12,623,360
March	11,977,418	September	11,712,164
April	9,372,711	October	8,682,889
May	9,349,766	November	6,931,213
June	7,725,135		

Total New-York duties collected	$108,809,689
Miscellaneous outpost Customs	2,700,721
Total deposited in N. Y. Treas. Office	$111,510,410

The Export Clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of November were:

	Nov., 1867.	Nov., 1866.
Domestic Produce	$20,056,540	$13,651,464
Foreign reëxported	618,975	332,601
Gold and Silver	1,733,261	3,766,690
Total Nov. clearances	$22,408,776	$17,750,69[illegible]

The Exports of all descriptions for the ten months of the year were as follows:

	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30. 1867.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30. 1866.
Domestic Produce	$164,768,232	$169,838,354
Foreign reëxported	7,963,807	5,077,663
Specie	44,947,400	59,256,430
Total eleven months	$217,679,439	$234,172,447

The Gold Room further declined ⅝@¾ ℔ cent. to-day from the latest sales of yesterday. The lowest sales were at 134⅛ ℔ cent. From this figure there was a reaction to 135¼ ℔ cent., followed by a subsequent return to 134⅛ ℔ cent. The Cash Gold continues easy, and the market has no defined support at present from parties speculating for a recovery in price. As remarked yesterday, the action at Washington *for stopping the further contraction of Greenbacks*, by reassuring confidence to the trade and financial interests of the country, is really operating to put down the premium on Gold, reversing the theory of Mr. MCCULLOCH, that the stoppage of contraction means expansion, and expansion means higher Gold. The market is also rendered weaker by the prospects of large disbursements of Gold Interest, and nearly $7,000,000 Gold Principal on the Public Debt on the First of January.

The Foreign Exchanges continue firm but not active since the closing of the mails for the *Persia* this morning, at 109⅞@⅞ on London, 60 days, and 110⅛@110½ for short sight.

Money is 7 ℔ cent. on call to the Stock Brokers and in easy supply. We hear of exceptions at 6 ℔ cent., where balances are voluntarily tendered to the Brokers of an established credit.

The additional decline in Gold did not affect the Gold-bearing Public Funds to-day, and the prices at the close of the day were much the same as on Tuesday night—the 5-20s of 1862 ⅛ ℔ cent. better.

At the Stock Exchange the temper of the Railway market was generally buoyant through the forenoon, and a large business, well distributed between the New-York and Western Roads, was done at the early Boards, up to and including the 1 o'clock Open Board of Brokers. At a later hour there was some disposition manifested to sell New-York Central, for the most part, no doubt, by way of realizing on the 3@4 ℔ cent. advance since Monday; though it may be that the bearish interest in the Stock was actively at work in the Afternoon by way of qualifying the success of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT at Albany to-day in turning out—according to telegraph rumor—the entire of the old Board of Directors, with the single exception of Gen. BAXTER, who succeeded Mr. KEEP last Summer as President. The sales of Central through the day were 118¼@118⅝@118@117⅞@117⅞ ℔ cent. There was more life in Erie Shares, and a larger movement than usual of late in Chicago and Rock Island. A further rise of 2½ ℔ cent. was made in Hudson River. The Northwest Stocks were higher on Preferred, and dull on the Common Stock, the latter failing to recover from yesterday's break from 65 down to 59@60 ℔ cent. The Miscellaneous list was strong and active on Pacific Mail; weak on Western Telegraph and Merchants' Union Express; steady on the old Express Stocks, and firm on Canton Company.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. Gold fell down to 134⅛ ℔ cent., and closed at 134⅝ ℔ cent. Northwest Common Stock was weak:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅛	101¼	Missouris	96	96½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅝	107¾	Northwest	60⅞	59⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107¾	107¾	N. West Pref	67⅞	66⅞
N. Y. Central	118⅛	117¼	Rock Island	96⅞	97
Erie	72⅜	72½	Fort Wayne	98⅞	99⅛
Hudson	131¼	133	W. U. Telegraph	33⅛	33
Reading	95⅝	95⅛	St. Paul Pref	62⅛	61⅞
Mich. Southern	81⅞	82⅛	Pacific Mail	124⅝	125
Pittsburgh	83½	83⅝	American Gold	135⅛	134⅝
Tenn 6s, new	63¾	63¼	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	107	5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅛	5-20 cou. 1865, n. is	107⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	104	5-20 cou. 1867	107⅝
5-20 coup., small	107	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅝	7 3-10 2d series	104⅞
5-20 cou., small,	105	7 3-10 3d series	104⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	104¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870	100	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	104½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	107¾	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Michigan 6 ℔c.. 1873	92
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1874	99	Tennessee 6 ℔ c..ex-c.	65
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1875	99	Tennessee new bds	63⅞
N. Y 6 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1877	99½	Tennessee 5s	58
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1878	99½	Virginia 6s. ex coup	45⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1871	90	Virginia 6s, n. b.	41⅞
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1874	90	Georgia 7s. new bonds	83⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	90	North Carolina 6s	62
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	103½	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	53
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	100½	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	53
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Missouri 6s	96⅛
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	94⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	Missouri Pacific R. is	96
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¼	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¼		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	American Exchange	112½
Manhattan	138	Chatham	140
Mechanics'	120½	Bank of the Repub	109½
Union	114	Nassau	103½
America	141	Shoe and Leather	110
City	200	Corn Exchange	120½
Phenix	104	Continental	104½
Tradesmen's	133	St. Nicholas	104
Greenwich	161	Marine	140
National	108	Commonwealth	107½
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	Park	144
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	104
State of New-York	105½	Fourth National	106½
Commerce	116½	Ninth National	104
Mechanics B'k Ass.	109		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s 1883	91½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92⅛	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	102	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	98	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds.	66
Buff. N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	90¼	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	50
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869-72	99	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	95
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	93	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90.	70
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	100½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔c., 1869-'72	104	Gal. & Chi. extended	100½
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	108	Chi. & I. R. con. iss.	93⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st M.	110¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	103
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	91	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch 3d M.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	75⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	88
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	86⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	81¼	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
Con. 7 ℔ cent. Exten. B.	83½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	88½
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	77⅛
Lack. & West'n. b'ds.	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96	Jol. & Chi. 1st M.	103

A rascally forgery was perpetrated at the Stock Exchange this forenoon in the shape of an order sent in to the 10:30 A. M. Board to sell 3,000 shares of Pacific Mail, purporting to come from the Brokers of Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., who are, of course, known to be prominent friends of the Stock, two of the members of the house being in the Pacific Mail Direction. The order was promptly executed by the representative of the firm of Brokers at 124½@124@123⅞ ℔ cent., but on the discovery of the fraud, soon after the adjournment of the Board, nearly all the Sales were promptly canceled by mutual consent. The stock subsequently advanced to 125⅛@125¼ ℔ cent. The purpose of the forgery was, of course, to depress the Stock. The order was slipped into the Board through one of the pages only a very few minutes before the Stock was called up for dealings. The Stock Exchange Board have appointed a Committee and placed $1,000 at their disposal for the purpose of offering a reward, to detect, if possible, the real parties to this extraordinary specimen of scoundrelism.

The following is the charter of the "Bankers and Brokers' Association," under which it is intended to organize a "Stock Exchange Clearing House:"

An Act to incorporate the Bankers' and Brokers' Association. Passed April 20, 1867.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. DAVID GROESBECK, OSSIAN D. ASHLEY, GAVIN H. WATSON, JOHN SIMPKINS, and all persons who shall hereafter be associated with them, and their successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the "Bankers' and Brokers' Association," with power to establish and maintain in the City of New-York an agency for receiving deposits of, and transferring earnest moneys, stocks, bonds and other securities; the convenient delivery and interchange of said earnest moneys, stocks, bonds and securities between the dealers therein, and for the procurement and making of loans on the same; for the adjustment of their balances of account with each other, for the purchase and sale of securities and coin, and for the transaction and adjustment of such other business incidental thereto as may be provided for in the By-Laws of said Association, not inconsistent with the laws of this State. And for the performance of any of the services herein contemplated, other than the loaning or procuring the loan of money, the said Association may receive such commission as is customary in the business, and, in cases where there is no established custom, such commission as may be agreed upon.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said Association shall be $500,000, divided into shares of $100 each, with power to increase the same, from time to time, by the votes of a majority of the stockholders, to an extent not exceeding $2,000,000. The stockholders of the said Association shall be severally liable for all debts and liabilities of the said Association to an amount equal to the amount of the stock held and owned by them respectively, which liabilities shall be in addition to their liabilities, to pay in full the stock subscribed for or purchased by them.

SEC. 3. The said Association may commence business, and shall be deemed fully organized as soon as $200,000 shall be subscribed, and 50 per cent. thereof actually paid in.

SEC. 4. The business of said Association shall be managed and directed by a Board of Trustees, who shall elect from their number a President and Vice President, and appoint such other officers and assistants as they may see fit, and a majority of said trustees shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 5. The persons named in the first section of this act, with such persons as they may hereafter add to their number, not exceeding thirteen in all, shall be the first trustees of said Association; and said trustees shall have power, by a majority vote, to fill all vacancies that may occur in their Board by death, resignation, or otherwise.

SEC. 6. The said Board of Trustees shall have power to make such by-laws, rules and regulations as they shall judge proper for the election of their officers, the regulations of the meetings of officers and trustees, for prescribing the mode of admitting members and defining their rights, privileges and obligations; for the election of trustees, the transaction of business between the said Association and its members and dealers, and generally for managing and directing the affairs of said Association, and for the faithful carrying out of the objects of its formation. Provided such by-laws, rules and regulations are not repugnant to this act, to the Constitution or laws of this State, or those of the United States.

SEC. 7. Said Association may hold real estate to the extent of six city lots, and may erect suitable buildings thereon, and may borrow money upon the same, and give its bonds, secured by mortgage for the amount so borrowed; such mortgage to be made directly to the holder or holders of said bonds, or to some person or persons in trust for them, in such manner and with such clauses and conditions as the trustees of said Association shall see fit to prescribe, not inconsistent with the laws of this State.

SEC. 8. The said Association may loan to its members and dealers such of its funds as may by the trustees be deemed prudent; may borrow money of others and reloan the same; and may give and receive suitable obligations and securities for the same; but said Association shall not charge or receive more than the legal rate of interest for the use of money, or more than the rate of commission allowed by law.

SEC. 9. The said Association shall be subject to all the provisions of chapter XVIII, of title 3 of part first of the Revised Statutes, so far as said provisions are applicable to and not inconsistent with the provisions and purposes of this act.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad earned the first week in December as follows:

1867	$248,867 16
1866	173,132 50
Increase	$75,734 66

The Pork-Packing Business of Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 9.

The pork-packing is progressing vigorously, and many operators have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the season will terminate about the new year. They aver that the hogs are not in such abundance as was generally supposed at the beginning of the season, and many who believed that the packing would not close before the 1st of February, are now strong advocates of the "short season." At this stage it is, however, impossible to foretell how long it will continue, but we are still of the opinion—entertained by us in the beginning—that it will stretch out until Feb. 1. The receipts of hogs for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 7, were 133,881 live and 7,168 dressed—making a total of 141,049. This is the largest number that were ever received in this market in any one week. The nearest approach to it was for the week ending Dec. 3, 1863, when there were received 122,825 live and 17,776 dressed—making a total of 140,601, a difference of 448 in favor of the week just closed. Two weeks ago the receipts were 110,008 live and 1,232 dressed—making a total of 111,240 head.

The total receipts of live and dressed from Oct. 1 to Dec. 7, for several seasons, compare as follows:

1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
587,453	207,637	209,515	575,108	732,929	475,276

The shipments for the same time were:

1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1864.
178,597	114,709	131,603	164,410	218,485	139,421

The amounts left for packers, as shown by the above, on Dec. 7, in the years given, were:

1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
415,856	92,888	77,911	410,698	514,444	335,355

As will be seen, the present season falls short of that of 1863-64 to the extent of nearly 100,000, but should the receipts during the coming two or three weeks prove as large as those for the week just closed, this deficiency will be more than made up. The packing for the season of 1863 and 1864, was in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 head. At present it is impossible to predict the number that will be packed in 1867 and 1868, though the opinion obtains universally that there will be as many packed both here and at the other large cities, as there were in 1866-67.

It is generally conceded that the yield of mess pork and lard will be lighter, while there will be an increase in the pounds of bulk meats. The hogs now being marketed are very uneven in quality, embracing everything from "extra heavy" down to a "roaster"—the light weights largely predominating—and this has been the case since the beginning of the season. With a crop equal in number to that of last year, there must be a falling off in the pounds of product, as the average "run" is considerably lighter. The number of operators, impressed with this idea, is daily growing, and such has given birth to a considerable speculative movement in mess pork and lard. The business in bulk meats is slow. There are a few orders from the South, and the exporters of English meats are doing nothing of consequence. The decline in gold from 143 to 137, together with a depreciation in the Liverpool bacon market, has checked the demand entirely, and operators will do nothing until there is a more perfect equalization in the two markets.

Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 11.

Avenue C, n. e. cor. 3d-st., 24x90	$17,000
115th-st., n. s., 250 e. 4th-av., 75x100 10	3,20[illegible]
119th-st., s. s., bet. 3d and 4th avs., 25x100	2,000
125th-st., n. s., 500 w. 8th-av., (4 lots,) 100x100	5,800
36th-st., s. s., 175 w. 9th-av., 25x100	11,000
8th-av., n. s., near 76th-st., 25.6x100; 76th-st., n. s., near 8th-av., 25x102.2	13,000
84th-st., s. s., 258 w. 8th-av., 16.8x98.9	23,250
51st-st., s. s., 215 w. 6th-av., 21x100.5	28,500
No. 78 Madison-av	Nom.
Northwest cor. 3d-av. and 92d-st., 25.5x100	4,000
No. 289 10th-av	7,800
No. 165 Chambers-st	42,500
114th-st., n. s., 200 e. 10th-av., (4 lots,) 100x100	4,000
134th-st., n. s., 375 e. 8th-av., 99.11x100	4,300
13th-st., n. s., 475 e. 8th-av., 99.11x100	4,800
19th-st., n. s., 145 w. 3d-av., 5x100.11	4,000
N. e. cor. 50th-st. and Broadway, 15x5x147.5	125,000
44th-st., s. s., cor 1st-av., (4 lots,) 150x200.10; 43d-st., s. s., cor. 1st-av., (15 lots,) 100.5x175	58,500
N. w. cor. 3d-av. and 92d-st., 25.5x100	4,000
No. 538 Broadway	150,000
54th-st., n. s., 100 w. 7th-av., 75x200.10	75,000
S. e. cor. Broad and Beaver sts., (gore,) 33.10x66.5	Nominal

BROOKLYN, DEC. 11.

Joralemon-st., n. s., 162 w. Court-st., 22x80	9,750
Dikeman-st., n. s., 147 w. Richards-st., 21x100	500
Richards-st., n. w. c. Dikeman, 100x21	5.0
Prospect-st., n. s., No. 26, 25x75	2,300
Jefferson-st., s. s., 525 e. Reid-av., 45 5x100	2,350
7th-st., n. e. s. 73 s. e. 5th-av., 18x85	3,000
Ainslie-st., n. s., 150 e. Lorimer-st., 25x100	3,700
Sigel av., w. s., 200 n. Division-av., 25x103	250
17th-st., s. s., 64 w. 6th-av., 18x90	3,000
N. e. cor. Pacific-st. and Nostrand-av., 50x100	4,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 16 s. Sackett-st., 21x95	8,500
Middagh-st., s. s., 40 e. Columbia-st., 25x20	4,750
Middagh-st., s. s., 80 e. Columbia-st., 25x20	4,750
Middagh-st., s. s., 60 e. Columbia-st., 25x20	4,750
Broadway, n. e. s., cor. William-st., 51x8	650
S. e. cor. Houston and Willoughby, 70x38	2,125
21st st., n. s., 381 e. 10th-av., 25x100	425
21st st., n. s., 350 e. 10th-av., 21x100	2,7[illegible]
Myrtle-av., s. s., 122 e. Kent-av., 28x112	7,200
Atlantic-av., s. s., 83 e. Hudson-av., 200x200	14,700
Summit-st., n. s., 160 w. Columbia-st., 20x100	4,500
Fulton-av., n. s., 51 e. Reid-av., 25x91; Marion-st., s. s., 50 e. Reid-av., 2x50	3,000
N. w. cor. Henry and Remsen sts., 25x150	21,500
S. w. cor. Willoughby and Stuyvesant avs., 375x200	17,900
S. e. cor. Lewis and Willoughby avs., 200x375	17,600
Broadway, n. e. s., cor. William-st., 51x100	1,600
LEASES.	
333½ Grand-st., 3 years	$3.0

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ The National Trust Company of the City of New-York, at No. 336 Broadway, capital one million dollars, DARIUS R. MANGUM, President, receives deposits of money in large or small amounts, and *allows four per cent. interest* on daily balances, *subject to check at sight, and five per cent. on special deposits for six months or longer.* The capital is divided among over five hundred shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. The Company will make loans from its Deposits and Trust Funds on Government Securities, State Stocks and City Stocks of this State; but it is not permitted to DISCOUNT or deal IN COMMERCIAL OR BUSINESS paper, and by its charter no loans can be made, directly or indirectly, to any trustee, officer or employe of the Company.

Individuals, firms and corporations can keep accounts in this institution, with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	11	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	5,703	Malt, bushels	420
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	185	Pork, bbls	2,651
Cornmeal, bags	1,933	Cut Meats, pkgs	655
Wheat, bushels	1,540	Lard, pkgs	1,146
Corn, bushels	11,783	Beef, tcs. and bbls	628
Rye, bushels	308	Whisky, bbls	497
Oats, bushels	14,915	Petroleum, bbls	2,200

ASHES—Have been inactive at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very sparingly sought after, including Java, at 25½c.@26½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been very dull all day. The bidding has been irregular and utterly spiritless. There were not many buyers in market. Prices yielded a fraction. Holders, however, were reluctant to sell freely at the going rates. The absence of later advices from Liverpool tended to check the export inquiry. The further fall in gold also exercised an adverse influence on the trade. The aggregate sales were only 1,321 bales, including 760 bales to shippers, 461 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to speculators, against receipts of 2,703 bales.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	14	14¼	14½@—
Good Ordinary	14½	14¾	15 @—
Low Middling	15	15¼	15½@15¾
Middling	15⅝	16	16¼@16½
Good Middling	17	17½	18 @18½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,76[illegible]
Receipts last week	25,33[illegible]
Receipts preceding week	22,23[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	174,680
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	632,080
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	97,748
Exports since Jan. 1	409,913
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	48,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	518,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	231,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	245,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in comparatively limited demand to-day. State brands have been in light supply, and held pretty firmly. Low and medium grades of Western have been rather pressed for sale, and have been quoted 10c. cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 35@$9 35; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 75@$10 50; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11 here, and $10 50@$10 75 to arrive in December and January; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 90 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 35@$9 35
Extra State	9 75@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 95@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 10@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@15 75

Southern Flour has been in less demand at unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., at $10@$15 25 for common to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $7 60@$9 30 for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 430 bbls. Corn Meal is dull at $6 10 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,100 bbls. and sacks at $12 50@$13 50 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in fair request at $4 10@$4 50, as extremes, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted down about 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, on a very light demand. Sales have been reported of 22,500 bushels, including White Michigan (in barrels) on private terms. Common No. 1 Spring at $2 38; Common to good No. 2 do. at $2 32@$2 35; White Genesee at $3 01; Amber Jersey at $2 65; Amber Southern at $2 75; and White California at about $3 ℔ bushel. Corn declined full 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, and closed very heavily, on a limited business. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at $1 36@$1 38 for old Mixed Western, in store, closing at $1 37 for Prime; $1 38@$1 41 for do. do., afloat, closing at $1 38@$1 39 for round lots; $1 35@$1 38 for new Mixed Western; $1 25@$1 38 for new White Southern and Western, ℔ bushel. Rye has been held above the views of buyers, and has been inactive. For Western, holders refused a bid of $1 70 ℔ bushel. A small lot of Southern changed hands at $1 72½ ℔ bushel. Barley has been inactive to-day at previous prices. A lot of Western was reported sold at $1 60 ℔ bushel. Of Barley Malt 12,500 bushels very inferior to good were reported sold at $1 52½@$1 65 ℔ bushel. Choice lots were held at much higher rates. Oats opened buoyantly, on a fairly active speculative inquiry; but closed heavily, especially lots in store, which were least called for. Sales have been reported of 84,000 bushels Western at 83c.@84c., closing at 83c.; and 85½c.@86c., afloat, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in good demand and buoyant at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, including American at 35c.@65c. for new: older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 60c.@65c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and heavy, including Porto Rico at 46c.@65c.; Cuba at 33c.@50c.; English Islands at 51c.@52c., New-Orleans, 65c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@54c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 12½@$4 25; Resin at $2 62½@$6 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in slack demand and depressed in price, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale at 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1 @$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@78c.; Linseed Oil at $1 @$1 04 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate request, at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 10½c.@11c. for Crude, in bulk; 24c @27c. as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@46c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite slow of sale to-day, but held very firmly. Sales have been reported of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $21 75@$21 80, closing at $21 75, cash; $19 75@$20 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. Mess, deliverable all December, seller's option, at $21 80 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are very dull at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 128 pkgs. Bacon continues dull; sales 245 boxes, including long Clear at 12c.@12½c., Short Clear on private terms, and Cumberland at 11½c. here, and 10½c. for January delivery, ℔ lb. Lard is firm; sales have been reported since our last of 485 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., and small lots of very choice at 13⅝c.@13⅞c., ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs continue in fair demand at 9½c.@10c. for City, and 9½c.@9⅝c. for Country, chiefly 9½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet, including Prime Mess at $32@$35, and India Mess at $36 50@$37 50 ℔ tierce; 140 tierces sold. Beef Hams are in slack demand at from $30@$32 for poor to choice: sales 240 bbls. Butter continues in fair request at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 52c.@55c. for fancy do., and 18c.@40c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is very dull at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	44 @48
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	42 @45
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	41 @43
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @43
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @40
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @40
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	44 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	40 @43
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	45 @55
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	18 @18
Canada	25 @33
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb	8 @11

RICE—Has been in very moderate demand at $8 75@$9 50 for Carolina ℔ lb.

SALTPETRE—Continues in fair demand at 9½c.@10c. for Crude, and 14½c.@15c. for pure Refined, ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet, including Clover at 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb.; rough Flax, $2 37@$2 50; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $2, (gold,) and Timothy at $2 50@$2 75 ℔ bushel.

SOAP—Continues in light demand, including Castile at 16c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been depressed in price and in light request. Sales since our last 351 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 10½c.@13c., and 470 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars rule quiet at 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 84,000 lbs. Tallow at 10⅞c.@11⅛c.; 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@12½c.; 41,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅛c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal to-day.

WOOL—Is gradually increasing in favor again. The demand is steadily reviving, from manufacturers and the trade; and in prices of domestic fleece and pulled, especially of desirable lots of the former, more firmness is apparent, though no quotable advance can be noted. Holders of foreign evince more confidence, and a rather better inquiry prevails.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	38@44
½ and ¾ blood do.	36@38
Common and ¼ do.	34@36
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	55@62
Extra to XX do.	47@53
½ and ¾ blood do.	40@44
Common and ¼	33@38
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	37@40
½ and ¾ blood fleece	35@37
Common and ¼ fleece	35@33
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	37@40
Unwashed fleeces	26@28
Unwashed fleece, burry	15@17
Texas.	
Washed fleece	30@35
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	20@26
Common fleece	17@19
Common fleece, burry	14@16
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	33@36
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	2[illegible]@28
Unwashed fleece, coarse	17@19
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@15
Pulled fine	27@31
Pulled medium	26@28
Pulled common	20@23
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	37@41
New-York City, super	32@37
New-York City, No. 1	27@30
New-York City, No. 2	12@18
Lambs	28@35
Western limed pulled	25@27
Southern limed pulled	23@26
Tub Washed	38@43

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull to-day again. For Liverpool there were taken 1,250 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@½d. by sail, and ⅝d.@¾d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 200 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 300 tierces Beef at 7s. 6d. ℔ tierce, and 20 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. ℔ hhd. For London, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 35s. ℔ ton. For Buenos Ayres, a bark on private terms.

DEC 1867

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RENT DAY. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, Ringgold, Williamson and Rockwell; Mrs. Clara Jennings and Miss Annie Ward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Fleury Longchamps as the Duchess.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell and Mrs. C. H. Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EMILY WAREAM and JUMBO JUM, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
GRAND BAL MASQUE or CARNIVAL BALL.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS—"Nicholas Nickleby" and "Boots at the Holly-tree Inn."

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times* in an editorial, yesterday, counsels the American people to accept President JOHNSON's views on the question of citizenship, as set forth in the Message.

The Fenian demonstration which was to have taken place in Liverpool, on Sunday next, has been forbidden by the authorities. Meantime, mock funerals are taking place in almost all the towns of Ireland.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday announces that the negotiations for the General Conference continue. There is renewed confidence felt for the success of the scheme.

The sessions of the Italian Parliament are reported to be very stormy, and the Ministry is mercilessly assailed. It is thought that the Chamber of Deputies will repeat their vote of 1861, declaring Rome the capital of Italy.

It is now said that the French Government has no desire to negotiate a loan, as was some time since reported.

It is said that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has resigned the Chancellorship of the Russian Empire.

Dispatches from Shanghae set forth that the rebels were, at last accounts, marching on the Chinese capital.

The Cunard steamship *Russia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 30, and Queenstown, Dec. 1, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a joint resolution was adopted directing the Select Committee of the House to report a bill defining the duties and regulating the pay of the employes of the Senate and House. A resolution declaring null and void all confiscation acts adopted by the late Confederate Government was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Senate took up a bill directing that certain money in the hands of Mr. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, as special agent, received from the sale of captured and abandoned property, shall be deposited by warrant in the Treasury, and not drawn therefrom except by authority of law. Considerable debate followed, when, on motion, the subject was postponed until to-day. Mr. MORRILL's bill to raise the value of legal-tender notes to par was next taken up. The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay all the interest-bearing legal-tenders in coin after July 4, 1869, and authorizes him to sell any surplus gold in the Treasury up to the January preceding. It requires the National Banks with less than three per cent. specie of capital on hand, to retain in coin all interest received on United States bonds deposited by them, this not adding, however, to their required reserve. It also requires them after that date to pay in coin all their currency of five dollars and under when presented; higher bills to be paid optionally in legal-tenders. A penalty of forfeiture of charter is entailed for non-compliance, and the Comptroller of the Currency is empowered to authorize others instead. Mr. MORRILL addressed the Senate at length in favor of his bill, after which its further consideration was postponed until Friday next. After a brief Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday Mr. JULIAN rose to a question of privilege, and with the consent of the House proceeded to certain newspaper reports regarding the vote of the Indiana delegation on the question of impeachment. He denounced the President in severe terms, and said the vote of Indiana was cast in favor of impeachment because the members conscientiously believed the President had been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. Mr. BROOMALL and others explained their votes on the same question. The bill granting the right of way through West Point to the Hudson River Western Shore Railroad was passed. A bill prohibiting the giving of brevet commissions to army officers, except in time of war, and then only for gallantry in the presence of the enemy, was adopted. In Committee of the Whole Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, addressed the Committee against the recent purchases of territory by our Government. Mr. BROOMAL spoke upon the subject of the finances, contending that the Five-twenty bonds were redeemable in currency. Considerable time was occupied in debating this question, after which the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Another terrible railroad accident occurred yesterday, by which nineteen persons were killed and many others wounded. A gang of nearly 100 laborers, who had been employed repairing a bridge which was recently burned, on the Vermont Central Railroad, near Northfield, having taken their dinner at that place, were put on a train to return to their labor. The engineer ran them rapidly to the scene, but when approaching the chasm was unable to check his engine, and the tender and car containing the workmen were projected over the abutment into the river, a fall of sixty feet. Scarcely one of the laborers escaped injury, and fifteen of them were instantly killed.

The Constitutional Convention met yesterday, when a letter from Col. EMMONS CLARK was read, tendering the free use of the Seventh Regiment Armory to the Convention. A resolution was introduced proposing to accept the offer of Col. CLARK, and to conclude the session of the Convention in New-York. An exciting debate followed, and several motions to adjourn, and to postpone the subject indefinitely were made. A motion to adjourn finally prevailed, and the subject of removal was left undecided.

The Virginia Conservative Convention assembled at Richmond yesterday, there being 800 delegates in attendance and the entire State represented. Hon. A. H. H. STEWART, of Augusta, was chosen President. In his address he charged Congress with having broken faith with the South, and inaugurated a policy calculated to place the control of the Southern States in the hands of an inferior race. Rather than submit to this, he said, the South would prefer to be ruled by the bayonet.

Chief-Justice GILPIN, of Delaware, has given a decision to the effect that the Civil Rights bill, so far as it assumes to compel, regulate or control the admission of evidence in the courts of that State, is inoperative, unconstitutional and void. At the same time he expressed the opinion that the State law excluding negroes as witnesses against white men ought to be repealed. Judge WOOTEN concurred in opinion with the Chief-Justice, but Judge WALES dissented.

Thirteen Conservative Republican members of the Alabama Reconstruction Convention have protested against the action of the Convention, declaring it inconsistent with the recently expressed opinion of the Northern people. They also declare that in adopting acts disqualifying and disfranchising citizens the Convention has transcended the powers conferred upon it by the Reconstruction acts.

The Georgia Convention completed its organization yesterday, after which Gen. POPE was officially notified that it had assembled. No business of importance was transacted.

We are indebted to Purser R. W. ALBERT, of the steamship *Morro Castle*, for the prompt delivery of our Havana correspondence and files.

LOCAL.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock an affray occurred in front of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, in Twenty-fourth-street near Broadway, between EDWIN KELLY and FRANCIS LEON on the one side, and SAMUEL M. SHARPLEY and THOMAS SHARPLEY on the other, in the course of which five shots were fired. THOMAS SHARPLEY was instantly killed, KELLY badly wounded in the head, and SAMUEL SHARPLEY slightly wounded in the hand. The body of THOMAS SHARPLEY was removed to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held, and KELLY, LEON and SAMUEL M. SHARPLEY were arrested and locked up in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Stationhouse. The origin of the affray is stated to have been a business difficulty growing out of the relations of the parties, who were rival negro minstrels.

The details of a bold swindling operation were made public yesterday. It appears that a man named MILLER, having an office in Exchange-place, offered, it is stated, to H. J. MESSENGER & Co. a certified check on the Ocean National Bank for $22,000, with which to buy gold for him. Mr. MESSENGER suspected that all was not straight, and before delivering the gold, went to the bank, and found that the check was originally made out for $2,200, and certified for that amount, but afterward altered to $22,000. Mr. MILLER has disappeared, and his office is closed. Another broker avers that MILLER swindled him in a similar way. The Ocean National Bank was defrauded of $3,000.

The sale of tickets for the second course of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS' readings was commenced yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and concluded before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A large number of persons were in attendance, the line enveloping the entire block bounded by Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, Irving-place and Fourth-avenue.

JAMES GRIFFEN and DAVID SCOTT, both sailors, quarreled last night. During the progress of the dispute GRIFFEN shot SCOTT dead.

General business was quite dull yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Corn and Cotton were again cheaper. Freights were inactive, with 423 vessels of all classes in port.

Progress of Reconstruction.

Far removed from the sphere of the Reconstruction acts, and with none but fragmentary and often contradictory accounts of their operation, we do not realize, perhaps, the steady progress which has been made toward the point at which the responsibilities of Congress will begin anew. We scarcely appreciate the fact that one of the excluded States will shortly vote on the proposed Constitution; that in three others Conventions are in session; that in five more the holding of Conventions has been formally carried, and that in the tenth State the preliminary business of registration has just been completed. So the case actually stands. Alabama has advanced the furthest, and Texas brings up the rear. Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana have delegates at work in their midst. The Carolinas, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida are the States in which the Conventions, though sanctioned at the polls, have yet to assemble. Mr. WILSON's exultant remark in the Senate, the other day—that "reconstruction is sure to triumph, in spite of all that may be said about it"—really seems not to be an exaggeration after all.

There is, nevertheless, a probability that in one, if not two of the States, the work of the Conventions will be defeated when submitted to the people for ratification. Efforts are contemplated with a view to this result, as the readiest mode of defeating reconstruction; the course proposed in each instance being mere passive resistance, which by an extraordinary provision of the law is made equal in efficacy with actual adverse voting. Gen. WRIGHT, of Georgia, speaking in the recent Conservative Convention, said of the Constitutional Convention which is still sitting, that "it was not carried in the black belt of the State—showing that it was not the action of the blacks, but the inaction of the whites which carried it." The same inaction, when the Constitutions shall be submitted, may endanger their ratification, and so delay reconstruction in the State or States immediately concerned.

It is to obviate this difficulty that Mr. WILSON proposes to amend the law by requiring only a majority of the actual voters instead of a majority of those registered. This change, though removing possible contingencies, would not avail in Georgia, if the opposing whites substituted for the policy of inaction that of hostile voting. In either event, they may interpose delay, and give rise to an irritation which for their own sakes we would gladly see averted. For, in the present condition of affairs, dogged, unreasoning opposition, predicated on the doctrine that "this is a white man's Government," exclusively, cannot benefit them in the slightest degree. By accepting the situation under protest—by using the power which the law vests in them, in common with the freedmen, with prudence and forbearance—they might hope for timely modifications of the action of Congress. In Georgia, indeed, according to their own showing, they might have obtained control of the Convention, and drafted the new Constitution, subject only to negro suffrage and other understood resolves of Congress. Their unyielding attitude deprives them of the weight they might otherwise have exerted, and will afford a plausible justification of any further measure which Congress may employ to carry out its purposes. The Georgia Conservatives lack the proverbial astuteness of Northern politicians, if they suppose that by active or passive resistance to the present law they may compel the offer of better terms. Enough has transpired both in the Alabama Convention and in the Senate to show how quickly and even generously friendly effort on the part of ex-rebels is reciprocated. Neither vindictiveness nor partisanship prevents the recognition of aid rendered by former enemies; to them, at any rate, the punitive features of the law will soon be harmless. The position of the Conservative Conventionists, who undertake to say how reconstruction shall be managed, will be essentially different. They forfeit their title to consideration when they revive exploded nonsense touching the alleged exclusive rights of white people.

It must be admitted, moreover, that despite the defects of the law, the steps thus far taken in the Southern States have not verified the predictions of those who saw in universal suffrage a prelude to anarchy. Our own opinion as to the danger and undesirableness of universal negro enfranchisement is unchanged. We should prefer impartial suffrage based on some qualification of intelligence or property, and still hope that a check of this nature will be imposed when Congress finally decides the question. Apart from this opinion, however, we see no cause for immediate uneasiness except in the voluntary isolation of the majority of whites. Their refusal to coöperate with the blacks on any terms save those of the white-man's-Government theory is a greater cause of apprehension than anything we have discussed in the conduct of black conventionists.

Nothing is more easy, of course, than to trace absurdities in the sayings and doings of men who now for the first time wield the privileges of citizens. Their ignorance and inexperience furnish ample opportunities for the unfriendly critics who sit in judgment over them, and who hold in their hands the keys of the telegraph and the Press. None who knows how little conscience has to do with the preparation of partisan newspaper stories, can fail to make large allowance for the versions of proceedings in conventions which have furnished themes of ridicule and indignation to certain of our contemporaries. We can readily believe, too, that many of the delegates cannot write their names, that more know little of the forms which regulate public bodies, and that the great majority are profoundly ignorant on the subject of legislation and government. Grant all this, and grant in addition that negro supremacy would be more dangerous than white supremacy—still the fact remains, that up to the present time you will look in vain for extravagant or harsh provisions. Confiscation has not been heard of; nor have sweeping political disabilities found favor. There has been too much fondness for *per diem* allowances, perhaps, but this is a weakness for which precedents might be found much nearer than Alabama.

The Virginia Convention, as our correspondent reports, gives promise of moderation and discretion, and we hope for similar characteristics in the Conventions yet to come. Alabama alone has a constitution ready for the final vote, and though some of its details may be usefully amended by Congress, its general features are not discreditable to the spirit of the body that framed it. As its main idea is "the civil and political equality of all men," the disabilities it imposes are few and reasonable, if not altogether just. Considered altogether, the instrument will bear comparison with constitutions prepared in more favorable circumstances by conventions whose sagacity Democratic oracles never questioned.

Nothing to Lend.

We understand that parties are now in Washington attempting to prepare the way for a scheme, of which we heard some time ago, to furnish a loan to our "sister Republic" of Mexico of a sum ranging anywhere from fifteen to twice fifteen millions of dollars. Even a smaller sum than the least of these would be accepted; and if Congress should refuse to make any loan direct, would it be so obliging as to grant the small favor of "guaranteeing" a Mexican loan of some millions, more or less, for which JUAREZ will furnish such security as he is able to command, with or without the assent of the Mexican Congress.

It is as well that they should at once understand that it is impossible for us to make the loan even of the smallest sum asked. And it is equally impossible for us to "guarantee" a Mexican loan, should it be ever so little.

We are truly pained at the poverty of the Mexican authorities, and when we look at their bankrupt treasury, their unpaid army, their miserable prospects and their rueful countenances, we wish we were as rich as CRŒSUS, so that we might loan them the whole of our Five-twenties and Seven-thirties—if these would do them any good or last them any length of time. Moreover, we are friendly toward JUAREZ and his Government—though he has shown less regard for us than we have shown for him. We consider him the ablest, wisest, most intelligent and most honest ruler that Mexico has had since the days of ITURBIDE, while his Liberal principles and steadfast Republican course have been such as to give him distinction above any other Mexican President. He has an additional claim upon us for new favors, also, in the fact that we have already rendered him most important services. We befriended him when he had no other friend in the wide world, and stood by his side against NAPOLEON until the last armed foe retired from his presence.

But, after all, it is quite beyond our power at this time to loan his Government any money. We have such an enormous debt of our own for which we are responsible, and which we mean to pay without cheating, that it will require every possible effort we can make for many long years to get even with the world. We have to work and sweat as hard as Father Adam was compelled to do after his expulsion from Paradise to pay even the interest of this debt; and we feel, under these circumstances, that for us to loan any of our borrowed money to needy spendthrifts would be to endanger our creditors and our honor, and risk our certainty to liquidate the debt which we incurred only to save our own life.

JUAREZ, therefore, must look to his own ability, which is great, and to the unworked resources of his own country, which are enormous, for the means he so greatly needs to carry on his own Government.

The Efflux of Gold.

The disbursement of gold by the Treasury on the 1st proximo will be even larger than it was last month. The figures have been semi-officially given in our financial columns, and the sum total is found to be higher than has generally been believed, even by speculators. It will reach the enormous aggregate (in round numbers) of *thirty-eight millions of dollars*. This includes the coin interest upon the consolidated Five-twenties, 1865–'7, and upon the Sixes of 1881, and also one-half of the principal of the Loan of 1847—these three items by themselves amounting to nearly *thirty millions*. The above aggregate also includes the Russian purchase money, which the House of Representatives will immediately show its power by formally granting, and which, it is believed, in the present state of Exchange, will be taken out of this country in the shape of bills,—thereby permitting the coin to remain in our market.

We suppose these heavy gold disbursements presently to be made have something to do with the decline in the premium, and the exceedingly weak state of the gold market during the last few days. They must prove a serious load for the speculators to carry, in addition to their current burdens, and in their present enfeebled state. There are unquestionably other things exercising their influence on public feeling. The total failure of impeachment takes away the danger of violent political changes, and gives assurance that JOHNSON will be permitted to pursue his harmless way until the reins are taken in hand by Gen. GRANT after the election of next November. The action of Congress and the Administration in the way of retrenchment has also had a favorable effect; and the prospect of important and comprehensive reforms in our financial management have in like manner strengthened the public faith and credit. The advance in our securities abroad has kept pace with the changes here, and the result of the attempt that was made a few days ago to purchase bonds in Europe on the strength of the higher price that temporarily ruled on this side, shows how firmly they are held by European holders. The very heavy exports of cotton and breadstuffs, within the last month or two, has operated in favor of this country. The cotton receipts at all our ports since the beginning of September have been 514,000 bales, or 30,000 more than for the same time last year, and the exports during the same period this year have been 230,000 bales, or 50,000 more than for the same time last year. As a consequence, cotton bills must quickly be pressed upon the market in much larger volume even than at present. Our exports of breadstuffs also from the beginning of September last, have been on a great scale. Within the last three months, from this and other American ports, we have sent abroad 7,000,000 bushels of wheat, against a trifle over a single million last year in the same period, and still less the year before. These heavy exports of our important staples necessarily furnish a large amount of exchange for balancing the European differences against us; and this, in turn, aids our public credit and financial strength at home and abroad.

It is to this variety of great moving causes, and to others of a minor character, that the weak and falling condition of the gold market at this time is undoubtedly due.

The Pope.

How to dispose of the Pope, is the great question that is now occupying the attention of all Europe. The matter might be very easily settled if the Pope himself had not to be consulted about it; but then he puts forth claims both as a Sovereign and a Pontiff which even the assembled Powers cannot altogether ignore. BISMARCK last year gave some examples of how the hereditary claims of consecrated sovereigns may be settled in the nineteenth century; and so far as the ability of the Powers are concerned, PIUS IX. might easily be put in the position in which JOHN of Saxony and GEORGE of Hanover find themselves; but other things beside mere power are considered in this case, and it is here that the Pope has an advantage that few other rulers enjoy. As Pontiff, also, his position has relations with the Secular Power which the Catholic world is not yet prepared to disregard wholly, and his assumptions on this point furnish him a lever with which he can affect the consciences of all true believers. The present Pope has throughout his career shown himself determined to use every force with which he is armed for supporting his authority in full, as regards the affairs both of this world and the next. He employs his ghostly weapons as freely as he uses the Chassepot rifle, and whether it be a priest in black robes or a zouave in red breeches that best serves his purpose, he is prepared to use either or both; and when, as on a recent occasion, it looks as if neither would prove sufficient, he calls upon the Archangel Michael, who does not hesitate to rush to his assistance and scatter the Garibaldian demons, who are only armed with rejected Prussian muskets.

Under these circumstances, and under the newly-appearing proofs that there can be no change in them as regards the Pope, it is evidently impossible that this terrible Papal question can be permanently settled in any better way than by boldly and immediately withdrawing all foreign props from the Roman throne, and letting it stand or fall, according to its own merits, and according to the issue of the final appeal to which its occupant is always ready to resort. The Pope is an obstruction to Italian unity, which is a recognized necessity of European order and peace; and as he is in the anomalous position of being sustained by those whose interests he constantly threatens, he has no right to find fault if they decline longer to maintain him with bayonets whose points are turned toward their own hearts. These bayonets need not be turned against the Supreme Pontiff; only let them be withdrawn from the Roman Sovereign, and we will then have the opportunity of seeing what really are the necessary relations of one character to the other. We have looked at every scheme proposed in Europe for the settlement of this Papal question which so greatly distracts nations and governments; and we are unable, after all, to see any better way than that of simply letting the Roman Sovereign take the chances of other Sovereigns, who are compelled to fight their own battles. To this complexion it is assuredly coming.

Provisions Against Bribery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your courtesy in publishing my communication of the 10th inst., and the interest I feel in the subject, induces me to address you again—not in a captious spirit, for your remarks on my former communication were eminently just, but because you did not touch on serious subjects which I thought I had at least suggested.

Two serious objections present themselves to my mind in regard to the proposed law: First, that it will not be effectual; and second—and by far the more serious matter—it opens the door for private malice and vengeance under the cover of the law.

You know, Mr. Editer, that these old birds, not to be caught with chaff, will not come out flat-footed and offer a bribe, but they will, as the saying is "feel around." As for instance, "Now, Mr. Senator, I wish to ask you, as a good lawyer and a conscientious man, if a measure should come up, of which you should highly approve, and which you were convinced was for the public good, and some outside party deeply interested in the success of that measure, and feeling that you should be compensated for your extra trouble and great skill and influence, I only say *suppose* this party should hand you $5,000, would you consider that as a bribe, and seek to punish him? Answer.—Yes, Sir, I should consider it nothing but a bribe, and punish the person offering it to the full extent of the law. (Observation.—Bribe not offered, that won't do!) Or, this, Answer.—Under the circumstances, as you state them, Sir, I should consider it no bribe, and should consider the man a heartless scoundrel who tried to put that interpretation upon it. (Observation.—The little matter quietly arranged.)

A swears that B tried to bribe him. B swears that that is false. Each bring sixteen witnesses to swear that they would not believe the other on oath. As the greater scoundrel may have on the better suit of clothes it would not be safe to convict on personal appearance alone, so all that is left for the jury to do is to disagree.

But, Mr. Editor, if it could be said of this proposed law as of some things, "Oh! let us try it; it it does no good it can do no harm;" but that is exactly the difficulty. While it could be evaded and be made a nullity, as far as accomplishing the ends desired, it could be made an engine for the accomplishment of the most devilish malice and spite.

Although not a lawyer, yet I know the spirit of the law to be in its administration the equal distribution of justice, and while its intent is to punish evildoers, yet the law is carefully and jealously hedged about with those safeguards that prevents it being used as an instrument of private malice and revenge. This law proposes to do awry with those safeguards, by allowing any scoundrel on his simple oath to send an innocent man to the State Prison; and being sent to the State Prison is rather a serious matter.

In my former communication I stated that the bribe being accepted, the person offering it would have no inducement whatever to turn informer. I beg to modify that, by stating that he would have one inducement—that is, if the bribe was pocketed and the work not performed. The effect of the law proposed would be to make the person accepting the bribe sure to do the job. Bad as is the present law, it would be poor policy to substitute one likely to prove worse.

B.

We give our correspondent a hearing on this subject very willingly, though we do not see the force of his objections. The present law, while it pretends to *prevent* bribery by punishing it, really protects, encourages and perpetuates it by rendering its punishment impossible. The plan proposed seeks to remedy this most intolerable evil by opening the way to available testimony.

Our correspondent objects to this, because—1. It could be evaded and made a nullity. Possibly it might. But would this be really worse than a law which absolutely *prevents* conviction in cases of the most flagrant guilt? 2. False swearing might convict and punish innocent parties. So it might. But so it can now. Perjury can always be used to gratify private malice, by parties willing to incur its guilt and take its risks. It can do this under the present law quite as well as under the plan proposed.

Our correspondent is mistaken in supposing that "any scoundrel can, [under the plan proposed,] on his simple oath, send an innocent man to the State Prison." His testimony will then be, just as it is now, open to cross-examination, to contradiction or impeachment from other witnesses and to the full discretion of the jury, who will put upon it precisely the estimate which it may seem to deserve. All the safeguards which surround innocence *now*, will surround it *then*. The only difference in this respect will be that the bulwark which now secures absolute impunity to *guilt*, will protect it no longer.

Many and probably all the objections to the proposed plan can be obviated in its detailed provisions. And it is not fair to refuse to adopt the essential principle of the law, by which alone, as it seems to us, bribery can ever be detected and punished, on account of incidental inconveniences and dangers.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Republican National Convention is to be held at Chicago on the 20th of next May. We scarcely see what there is for it do. The *Tribune* and other journals assume that Congress has already laid down the platform on which the Republican Party must go into the next Presidential canvass, and other journals, equally well-informed and reliable, assume that Gen. GRANT must be the candidate. We are ourselves inclined to think that the nomination of the General will be little more than a formality; but about the platform we are not so certain. That will depend somewhat on the idea which the Convention may entertain of the object and mission of the Republican Party. If it is a missionary association, to propagate certain doctrines and ideas, they may deem one cause of action proper. If its aim is to govern the country, they may take another.

The facts about the sale of the Dickens tickets in America read very much like a joke; but they are no joke to the hundreds of people that shiver six hours outside Steinway Hall on a raw December morning. Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning the line formed, and gradually prolonged itself down Fourteenth-street to Irving-place, through Irving-place to Fifteenth-street, down Fifteenth-street to Fourth-avenue, and along Fourth-avenue indefinitely. All this before daylight, and before breakfast—the crowd cheering to keep up their spirits, and stamping to keep up the circulation. Between 7 and 8 came up reinforcements—to allow the faithful waiters to go to breakfast; and not till 9 was the first ticket sold. Does this sound like an invention? It is the literal fact; and if the great novelist could have inspected the line any time during the eight or ten hours of the morning, he would have found subjects enough for his humor. We have all heard of ten or twenty dollars being offered for tickets; but it is a literal fact that five dollars were frequently offered after 7 o'clock for *places* in the line—for the privilege of waiting two or three hours for a ticket. The spectacle is worthy of record.

In reply to the call of the Senate for the correspondence relating to the resignation of Mr. MOTLEY, the Secretary of State sends the letter accepting the resignation, with one or two formal notes, and Mr. MOTLEY's reply. Not a word of the letter of resignation itself, nor of the McCracken complaints which led to it. We suspect the Senate will consider this not quite what they wanted. Perhaps they will make another call. We suggest that Mr. SUMNER in his next resolution on the subject pay a little closer attention to his phraseology.

The Canal Commissioners of this State issued an order a few days since declaring that "the Canals would remain open until further notice." The next night Jack Frost interferred and closed them peremptorily. Why don't the Commissioners arrest Jack for contempt of their authority or get out a *mandamus* compelling him to put the canals back again as he found them?

What has become of that "reliable gentleman from the South" who used to tell us so much about matters beyond the Potomac? Is he still above ground, or did he vanish, like a stage hero, with the end of the drama that brought him out? And where's that illustrious friend of his, the "intelligent contraband?" Has he, like the immortal contraband of Venice, found his occupation gone? or is it, rather, that *all* contrabands are now intelligent under the Reconstruction laws of Congress, and to apply a distinctive epithet would be invidious? Gone, at any rate, is the contraband, and gone the reliable gentleman; and how can we expect to get news from the South without them? Gov. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, complains, in his Message, that the North does not understand the South, and that the feeling of the people there is often misrepresented. Very likely. But what shall we do for correct news, without our contraband and our gentleman?

One of our exchanges seems astonished that so great a *walker* as WESTON should be so bad a lecturer! "All his genius," it says, "runs to legs; and his lectures are tame and wishy-washy affairs." Well, why not? The British soldier, convicted of theft, when asked what he had to say why he should not be sentenced, reminded the Judge that "he could not expect all the human virtues for a shilling a day." Because a man has strong, enduring legs, it is scarcely fair to infer that he has the brains of a BACON or the eloquence of a CHANDLER. If he *walks* well, we can excuse him for not talking as well as he walks. The man who does any one thing *well*, had better confine himself to that one thing. There are a good many men in Congress and elsewhere who might profitably act on this principle. The trouble is with the Press and the people. The moment a man proves himself a "tall walker," they insist on his lecturing,—or going to Congress, or starting a hotel, or some other purely intellectual and high-toned operation. We are quite apt to give a walker, or a runner, or a skater, or a billiard-player the same public honors and distinction that we award to great statesmen or other public benefactors. We must not be surprised if they don't always vindicate the wisdom of our choice.

To find in the decided tone adopted by M. ROUHER (always a decided speaker) a fresh pretext for opposing the European Conference seems strange enough. Was it thought that France had been involved in the Roman affair for twenty years, had even controlled it up to the present hour, to suddenly find herself without a decided opinion what to do next? She did not ask a conference, it must be presumed, because she despairs of being able to decide the matter for herself. She is neither puzzled nor powerless, but offers participation in the final settlement to the other Powers, who may indorse her plan or propose a better. Would England be ruled out of the Conference because a speech from Lord STANLEY had "prejudged the whole case?" Every Power which has said anything of the Italian question has "prejudged" it—Italy and Rome above all; and for that reason will the latter be unrepresented? The truth is that the other Powers seem to be busily finding excuses for not taking part in the Conference. They see no objection to the project of France, but do not wish to be inveigled into indorsing it. No definite plan conflicting with anything in M. ROUHER's speech has ever been laid out by any Power as an ultimatum. But some of them seem to fear a trap ahead.

Mr. BOUTWELL is reported as saying that he still "has *hopes* of impeachment," because he thinks that "the President encouraged by the late action of the House, will venture upon measures so outrageous that Congress must be compelled to punish him by removal." This is equivalent to saying that he *hopes* the President will commit crimes and misdemeanors so flagrant as to compel Congress to impeach him. The sentiment is shocking and unpatriotic—and we do not believe it was ever uttered by Mr. BOUTWELL. He is a gentleman of extreme opinions and somewhat rash in his plans for carrying them out. But he is neither unprincipled nor unscrupulous—and the sentiment ascribed to him, represents him as both.

The learned Justice who rebuked one of Sam Weller's apt illustrations during the Bardell and Pickwick trial, telling him he "must not tell us what the soldier said," did not make half so comical an exhibition of dignified stupidity as did a Judge at the last sitting of the Tunbridge County Court, in England. This legal luminary made complaint that people would come to court in their working clothes. He expatiated largely on the disrespect which a careless toilet showed toward himself, and expressed great sympathy with well-dressed persons who were obliged to sit beside a miller or a baker in his working apparel. Finally, he threatened to disallow the expenses of such as came, for witnesses or jurors, not properly attired. It would do that fussy functionary good to be taken out of his little kingdom of Tunbridge and set to work in a London Police Court—we think we could even show him something in Judge DOWLING's domain.

America has gained a new source of independence of the Old World markets. Not many people know that in New-Jersey, that "foreign land" whence come so many of our Paris hats, so much of our champagne, Roman and Parisian jewelry, Viennese fancy goods, &c., &c., there is now also an industry at work by which we are enabled to buy Lyons' silks which have never seen the ocean. But it is so. Moreover, in California the growing of silk-worms has now been demonstrated to be a complete success; fine cocoons are produced in abundance, and the manufacture of silks has already commenced with great vigor and encouraging results. At the late Santa Clara County Fair specimens of fine watered silks were exhibited, which, from mulberry leaf to lustrous fabric, were of native production—the worm, the spindle and the loom, although of foreign origin, being "set up and operated" within the limits of that most marvelous State.

The Dramatic Fund Ball.

The carnival ball for the benefit of the dramatic fund, which takes place to-night at the Academy of Music, will be a most charming entertainment. Besides this, the admirable and useful charity which is to be aided by it, commends it to public favor. A very large portion of our wealthiest and most cultivated people owe a very large share of the pleasure of their lives to the profession of actors; and they certainly will not grudge a small contribution for the relief of those among them who fall into misfortune too heavy for them to bear. Theatre-goers see only the bright side of the actor's life, which is quite as full of severe toil, physical and mental, as any other, and even more subject to the vicissitudes of fortune. It is a profession which has strong claims on the respect and kindly regard of all lovers of art;—and those of its members who, through sickness or other forms of misfortune, fall into want, are especially entitled to the sympathy and assistance of the public; and when that aid can be given in so pleasant a shape as through a brilliant masquerade ball—such as the Dramatic Fund Association give to-night at the Academy—there certainly can be no excuse for neglecting it. The tickets are sold at $5 each.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The proceedings in both Houses to-day were void of interest, as the session was consumed in the discussion of financial questions. In the House, Mr. C. C. WASHBURN read a carefully-prepared speech against the appropriations asked for in the Alaska and Danish Islands treaties, which contained lengthy extracts from geographical and other descriptions of those territories.

MR. MORRILL'S SPEECH ON FINANCE.

Mr. J. S. MORRILL's exhaustive speech on the finances in the Senate to-day was listened to with the closest attention by the entire Senate. Mr. MORRILL's views are always ably presented, and usually carry much weight.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Finance Committee did not take up any of the financial measures to-day, as was expected, nor were any nominations disposed of. It is understood there is a difference of opinion between the Committee and the President as to the propriety of nominating a successor to an officer suspended on charges, and sending that nomination in before the Senate has decided to sustain or reject the action of the President. It is probable, therefore, that no action will be taken on the nominations of successors to Collectors CALLICOTT, of Brooklyn, and JAMES, of Richmond, until the cases of these gentlemen have been disposed of by the Senate.

RESTORATION OF CASHIERED OFFICERS.

The House sent back to the Military Committee to-day a bill providing that the President shall not assume to restore dismissed army officers to the service without the consent of the Senate, for the purpose of having it amended so that it will embrace in its provisions the terms of the Fitz John Porter Court-martial sentence, which, it will be remembered, disquality him from holding any office whatever in the gift of the Government.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

The Tenure of Office Bill will be tested before the Courts as soon as the Administration can find some one of its adherents willing to assume the brunt of a trial. It is proposed that in some case where the Senate refuses to confirm a new appointee the old incumbent shall be compelled to sue out a writ of *mandamus* to oust the former by his refusal to return the office in accordance with the order of the Government, which, of course, will be based on the action of the Senate. It is probable that this case will be made up before Mr. STANTON has been disposed of, as it will be intended to settle the dispute arising from his peculiar position more than anything else.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate to-day a large number of nominations, mostly brevet appointments. The only civil appointments of moment were GIDEON H. HOLLISTER, of Connecticut, as Minister to Hayti. J. P. SANDERS, Collector of Internal Revenue Tenth New-York District, *vice* MASON to be removed. W. D. FOUTS, Assessor Second Indiana District, and W. J. CHANDLER, Collector Fifth Missouri District, to fill existing vacancies. W. B. KINNEY, of Kentucky, and GEO. A. MAGUIRE, of Missouri, Commissioners to audit Indiana war claims.

ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION.

The joint Committee on Ordnance revived yesterday, met to-day, and reorganized by the selection of Gens. LOGAN and BUTLER as a subcommittee to take evidence. Gen. RAMSAY, formerly Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, will be examined to-morrow.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

The testimony of the Select Committee on Southern Railroads is voluminous, and shows, among other things, that the various roads in that section were freely used by the late Confederate Government, without protest or objection on the part of the respective Presidents or directors. In other words the service was freely rendered.

Among the papers is a letter from Gen. GRANT, as *ad interim* Secretary of War, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. MCCLURG, the Chairman of the Committee. He incloses a statement of the indebtedness of the several railroads on the 1st of November, 1867, from which it appears that the total apprised value of the property sold was $7,456,396. The total payments to Nov. 1, 1857, were $3,459,344, as follows: By cash, $2,169,546 48; by transportation of Government troops and supplies, $708,559 42; by mail service, $581,228 39. The payments were made at various dates between Nov. 30, 1865, and Nov. 1, 1867. The total balance due the United States Nov. 1, 1867, including interest, was $4,884,500 62.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The National Union Republican Committee met at 12 o'clock to-day, Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, Chairman, presiding. The following members were present: M. L. Ward, of New-Jersey; N. B. Smithers, Delaware; W. J. Cowing, Virginia; S. Judd, Wisconsin; H. H. Starkweather, Connecticut; Gov. Claflin, Massachusetts; Wm. Windom, Minnesota; Thomas G. Turner, Rhode Island; D. R. Goodloe, North Carolina; M. Dwyer, Ohio; Gen. Pile, Missouri; Horace Greeley, New-York; Senator Fowler, Tennessee; John B. Clarke, New-Hampshire; N. B. Gardner, Vermont; S. A. Purviance, Pennsylvania; John D. Defrees, Indiana; B. C. Cook, Illinois; D. F. Stubbs, Iowa; Henry W. Hoffman, Maryland; Gov. Butler, Nebraska, and B. F. Hessey, Maine. A contest was made in regard to W. J. COWING, the representative from Virginia. It was shown, however, that he was appointed by the late National Convention, had attended all the meetings of the Committee, and that they could recognize no one appointed by any less authority than a National Convention. A motion was made by Gov. WARD, Chairman, to change the name from National Republican to National Union Convention. This proposition was opposed by HORACE GREELEY, who said that a change of name would operate disastrously to the party. The Committee then discussed the time for holding the Convention. The months of February, March, May and June were all proposed, the month of May seeming to predominate, the early part of June was strongly urged, but the 20th of may was finally agreed upon. The selection of the place for holding the Convention was the subject of quite an animated contest. Four cities were nominated and the first ballot resulted thus: Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 6; Indianapolis, 5; St. Louis, 3. The second ballot was the same. The third ballot resulted Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 3; Indianapolis, 3. The fourth ballot was the same. The fifth ballot stood Chicago, 12; Cincinnati, 10. The St. Louis men finding there was no chance for their city, voted for Chicago, and the selection of the latter city was then made unanimous. A call for the Convention was framed, which will be made public in a day or two. It will base the representation of dele-

gates on the principle adopted heretofore, viz.: Twice the number that each State has representatives in Congress. The question of delegates from the Southern States is thus decided by the language of the call, which entitles every State to representation in the Convention which shall be at that time entitled to Representatives in Congress. The call is as follows:

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Baltimore on the 7th of June, 1864, do appoint that a National Convention of the Union Republican Party be held at the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Each State in the United States is authorized to be represented in said Convention by the number of delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State is entitled in the National Congress.

We invite the coöperation of all citizens who rejoice that our great civil war has happily terminated in the discomfiture of rebellion, who would hold fast the unity and integrity of the Republic and maintain its paramount right to defend to the utmost its own existence, whether imperilled by secret conspiracy, or armed force, of an economical administration to the public expenditure, of the complete extirpation of the principles and policy of slavery, and of the speedy reorganization of those States whose Governments were destroyed by the rebellion, and the permanent restoration to their proper practical relations with the United States in accordance with the true principles of Republican Government.

MARCUS L. WARD, of New-Jersey, Chairman.
JOHN D. DEFREES, of Indiana, Secretary.

John B. Clark, of New-Hampshire; Saml. F. Hussey, of Maine; A. B. Gardner, of Vermont; William Claflin, of Massachusetts; Samuel A. Purviance, of Pennsylvania; J. S. Fowler, of Tennessee; B. C. Cook, of Illinois; Marsh Giddings, of Michigan; D. P. Stubbs, of Iowa; A. W. Campbell, of West Virginia; H. W. Hoffman, of Maryland; N. B. Smithers, of Delaware; W. J. Cowing, of Virginia; S. H. Boyd, of Missouri; C. L. Robinson of Florida; S. Judd, of Wisconsin; Horace Greeley, of New-York; H. H. Starkweather, of Connecticut; B. R. Cowan, of Ohio; Thomas Simpson, of Minnesota. Newton Edmunds, of Dakotah; D. S. Goodloe, of North Carolina; Thomas G. Turner, of Rhode Island; Samuel N. Crawford, of Kansas; S. J. Bowen, of District of Columbia; J. P. Chaffee, of Colorado.

Several of the gentlemen whose names are appended to the above call were not present, but there was authority to sign it on their behalf.

The Committee adjourned *sine die*.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

THE WEST INDIA EARTHQUAKES.

A telegraphic dispatch from THOS. SAVAGE, Acting Consul-General at Havana, says that from the Consul at Jamaica he learns that the earthquakes at St. Thomas, Tortola and St. Croix begun on the 18th, and continued to the morning of the 20th. The loss of life and property was very great. The steamship *De Soto* went ashore, and was washed into the harbor bottom upward. The crew were saved. The steamship *Monongahela* was thrown into the middle of the town of St. Croix. Admiral PALMER had arrived at Havana.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent a letter to the Collector of Customs at New-York, saying:

"Cattle from the Island of Jersey may be admitted to entry if accompanied by Consular certificates showing that the cattle plague does not prevail to any extent. If such cattle are transhipped at a port of England or France, you will satisfy yourself that they have not been there exposed to the disease."

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

MESSRS. HENRY C. SEMPLE, of Montgomery, JOSEPH H. SPEED, of Perry, and eleven other Conservative Republican members of the Reconstruction Convention, have protested against the Constitution, assumes that the action of the Convention is in opposition to the sentiment of the Northern people as expressed in the recent elections, and that the Constitution adopted violates the conditions of the formation of the Republican Party in Alabama, by transcending the requirements of the Reconstruction acts, and adding features of proscription and disfranchisement not authorized by these measures. They believe the Northern people will not permit the power of their Government to be directed to the abasement and degradation of the white people of the South; that they will not sentence the white race of the South to be the servants of their former slaves, even as a punishment for rebellion. They argue that the civil liberty of the Northern people will be endangered by the continued exercise of a proconsular rule, maintained by force over an impoverished and ruined people. The South admits the thoroughness of conquest, but trust to the magnanimity of the conqueror, and appeal now to the tribunal of last resort—the people. The political power of the blacks is converted under the proposed system of suffrage, to political adventurers, having no interest in common with the Southern people as a weapon of offence to be wielded for the accomplishment of their selfish schemes of personal aggrandizement, and the race will readily surrender itself to arts and intrigues of designing persons, who flatter their vanity and encourage them in a jealous hate of the white people of the State.

The amendment to the Bill of Rights introduced by Mr. KEFFER, that common carriers should make no distinction between citizens of the State, designed to secure colored people seats and berths with whites on steamboats, at hotels, and on cars, aroused considerable opposition, and threatened to produce serious discord in the Convention, was withdrawn by its authors and advocates; but the colored delegates, the protesting members are informed, obliged the Radical majority to promise them that the Legislature should and would carry it into effect.

The address alluded to the fact that the Convention refused to provide separate schools for whites and blacks, and simply provided in the constitution for the establishment of one or more schools in each district, by which, if only one school should be established in a district, children of both races must attend the same school. One of the Standing Committee unanimously reported an article of the constitution prohibiting intermarriage of whites and blacks, which was defeated, in deference to the sensibilities of the colored members, many members of the committee that made the report receding from their position and voting to lay it on the table.

The signers of the address further declare, that, entertaining the views they do, they owe it as a duty to the people to warn them against lending themselves to the ratification of the Constitution. They know not what fate may have in store for the people, but it can scarcely be worse than that which they will bring on themselves by aiding in carrying the Constitution into effect.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The organization of the Convention was perfected to-day. A white man was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and two negroes doorkeeper and messenger—thus beating a one-legged United States soldier and a United States pensioner. Mr. BRADLEY, a colored man from Boston, moved to adopt the rules of order of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1858. The motion was lost amid applause. A resolution was introduced to inform Gen. POPE that, in obedience to General Order No. 89, the Convention was assembled and organized, and invite his presence. It was amended so as to read compliance instead of obedience, and adopted. A resolution was adopted that *bona fide* reporters of the Press be allowed seats in the Convention, provided they do not misrepresent members, or the action of the Convention. A resolution to request the repeal of the coton tax was tabled. The Secretary was instructed to telegraph to Gov. JENKINS for 200 copies of the Georgia Convention of 1865, and the Constitution then adopted for the use of the Convention.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The Convention to-day adopted BLACKBURN'S resolution for the issue of State bonds to the amount of $300,000 to $500,000, as might be required. The Committee appointed to consult with leading financial men reported that these bonds could be negotiated at sixty-five cents on the dollar. It was stated in the debate that leading capitalists stood ready to take the bonds as soon as they were issued. The resolution was strongly opposed, and much bitter feeling was manifested by its advocates. It was finally adopted by a vote of 48 to 34. A resolution was offered by Mr. CROMWELL, (colored) to the effect that the State Commissioner shall never assume or pay any debt contracted in aid of the rebellion, or make any compensation for slaves emancipated or liberated in any way whatever. Laid over under the rules.

The Virginia Conservative Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The Virginia Conservative Convention met in the Theatre this morning. Eight hundred delegates were present, and all parts of the State were represented. Hon. A. H. H. STEWART, of Augusta, was elected President of the Convention. On taking the chair, he said that this was not a convention of a party, but of Virginians. At the close of the war we were assured that upon the repeal of the ordinance of secession, the repudiation of the Confederate debt, and the emancipation of the slaves, we would be restored to our rights in the Union. Instead of these promises being fulfilled, a policy has been inaugurated to place the Southern States under the control of an interior race. We meet to appeal to the North not to permit the infliction of this disgrace upon us. Our rights may be wrested from us, but we will never agree to the rule of an alien and inferior race. We prefer the rule of the bayonet.

Among the Vice-Presidents of the Convention were Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK, Ex-Gov. LETCHER and others.

The Conservative Convention adjourned this afternoon till to-night, and this evening the Convention not being ready to report adjourned till to-morrow.

Three thousand persons were in the theatre to-night.

Among the Conservative delegates are seventy-three members of the last Legislature.

The temper of the Conservative Convention seems to be fairly reflected in the speech of its President, who expressed entire willingness to accept the result of the war as final, but earnest opposition to the State's being under the control of the colored race.

WEST INDIES.

Miscellaneous Intelligence from Cuba, Porto Rico, St. Thomas and Honduras.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1867.

The arrival of the Austrian steam frigate *Novara*, with the remains of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN on board, revived for a short time the remembrance of the bloody scenes through which Mexico has passed during the last few years. A small *Chapelle Ardente* had been arranged on the *Novara*, and many a pious Catholic or unfortunate Imperialist visited it to render a last tribute of respect to the dead. Some of our republican sympathizers expressed ferocious joy, and cited the fate of MAXIMILIAN as a warning to all European Princes who may think of attempting to establish thrones on free American soil, while other parties who favor monachical views could hardly find words adequate to express, not only their sorrow at the sad spectacle before them, but also their hatred toward republican institutions. The *Diario de la Marina* of Wednesday published a leading article, which is really remarkable for its insolence and antediluvian doctrines:

THE CROPS.

The first sugar of the season arrived here a few days ago, and our streets will soon be crowded with buyers from the United States and Europe. The crop promises to be a very large one, and the prices will be such as to enable the planters to pay their debts and retain something wherewith to purchase articles of luxury. Any change will be for the better. The tobacco planters have sold the large crop at very high prices, and the only complaint is made by the coffee planters in the southern portion of the island, who will hardly gather enough to pay their expenses. The continued drought had injured the trees, and when the planters were congratulating themselves on the prospect of gathering, at least, half a crop, the late copious rains destroyed all their hopes.

A TE DEUM.

A *Te Deum* will be sung in the Cathedral, either to-morrow or during the week, as a token of thanks for the disappearance of the malady (cholera?) which has afflicted Havana for several weeks. Reports are rife that the cholera had made its appearance in some of the interior towns, especially in Cardenas, but the rumors are undoubtedly exaggerated.

PORTO RICO.

San Juan was visited by an earthquake on the 18th; the first shock was felt at 3 P. M., and was followed by several others. The inhabitants abandoned the town *en masse* after the second shock had occurred. On the night of the 18th part of the population took refuge in the open squares and in churches and vessels lying in the harbor, but on the morning of the 19th almost all who had remained in the town left it, there not being over six hundred persons remaining. The authorities and garrison used every endeavor to assist and tranquillize the terror-stricken sufferers, the Captain-General and Director of Administration being foremost among them. The villages in the immediate vicinity of the town are filled with the refugees and many are living in tents in the open fields. By the night of the 19th the fears of the people were somewhat quieted, but the shocks were repeated on the 20th, 21st and 22d, and the people again became wild with fright. All the Government buildings are much damaged, and while repairs are being made the public business is transacted in tents erected for the purpose. The garrison has gone into camp, their barracks having been much shaken. All the churches are more or less damaged. The Supreme Court building is destroyed. The theatre, house of charity, post-office, markets and many houses have been rendered almost useless. On the wharves, the foundry of Mr. HANER, the ironworks, arsenal, mechanical bakery and offices of the Captain of the port were more or less ill-used. In all the interior towns as back as heard from, shocks have been felt. At Yabucoa much damage was done to the church and to many private dwellings, and at Manati the scenes of San Juan were re-enacted, the people rushing wildly through the streets in search of refuge. At Ponce the church bells were set ringing by the oscillation, and all the residents rushed from the houses in the belief that the day of doom had come. It appears singular that so far no person has been killed. These scenes were repeated each day up to the 24th, from which date up to the 30th all had been quiet. On the 29th a *Te Deum* was sung in the Cathedral by the people who gave thanks to the Almighty for their preservation.

All the authorities, including the Captain-General, attended; the troops formed a line from the Palace to the Cathedral, and were reviewed by the Captain-General at the conclusion of the *Te Deum*. The Captain of the Spanish mail steamer which brings these particulars went ashore to visit the Captain-General. He found him in a miserable room, eight feet by twelve, and very scantily furnished, the Palace being in ruins as well as all the public buildings. He states that everything is in the greatest confusion. When the steamer left a heavy thunder storm was raging, and a shock of earthquake was looked for, as they generally have been preceded by thunder storms.

ST. THOMAS.

From this place we have no mail particulars later than the 18th. The shock of earthquake lasted some two minutes, the sea rose to the level of the Marketplace, and when it receded carried houses, people, horses, carts and furniture along with it. It is said that the Island of San Martin has disappeared. Reports by telegraph state that the United States steamer *De Soto* was thrown up into the town, and dashed to pieces; the officers and crew, however, were saved. The *Monongahela* was carried into the centre of the town at Santa Cruz. Admiral PALMER, and the Governor of St. Thomas had arrived there in the *Susquehanna*. The Island of Little Saba was entirely destroyed by the eruption of a volcano. The people of St. Thomas had voted in favor of annexation to the United States. The island had not yet been delivered, but it would be within a few days. The Royal Mail Steamship Company had changed their station from St. Thomas to Jamaica.

QUASIMODO.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Excitement in Regard to Removing to New-York City—Fillibustering in the Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1867.

The Convention has to-day been the scene of very unusual proceedings. Readers of this correspondence will remember that yesterday an effort was made to pass a resolution contemplating, though not specifically providing for a removal of the Convention to New-York City, was voted down by a very small majority. This was done in the absence of most of the members from that City and its neighborhood, who, it may be remarked, by the way, are almost invariably absent. About the time for the New-York trains to arrive, yesterday, these long missing members began to arrive, singly and in pairs. Most of them had been absent so long, or rather had been here so little, that the doorkeeper failed to recognize them, and would not admit them except on their being vouched for. This influx of members from the City and its suburbs continued last evening and this morning, and it soon became evident to the experienced observer that it was more than an accident, and that something was surely in the wind. The proceedings this morning fully justified this belief. Hardly had the journal been read when a motion was made to reconsider the vote of yesterday, and there was no longer a doubt that this large body of long-lost Democrats had been summoned here to vote the Convention down to New-York. Then ensued a fine display of what is known as "fillibustering," under the lead of Mr. ALVORD, one of the shrewdest and most experienced partisamentarians in the State, motions were made, and yeas and nays called for two hours, so that although the vote to reconsider was carried by a majority of four, the resolution could not be taken up and reconsidered. The Convention meets at 10 A. M. At 12 M. there was a special order which would supersede the vote to reconsider, and the object, which was to exhaust the two hours intervening, was successfully accomplished. The President announced the special order, but a motion was made to lay it on the table. This did not receive the necessary vote. An appeal was taken from the decision of the chair, who was sustained, but motions continued to be made, and at 12:30, it being evident that no progress could be made in considering the special order, which was the article on the powers and duties of the Legislature, a motion to adjourn was carried, a caucus of the Republican members being called immediately by the Chairman, Judge HARRIS.

Now in defense of those who "filibustered" against the resolution proposing an adjournment to New-York, it may be said that they comprise three-fourths of the diligent, hard-working members of the Convention; that three-fourths of those who favored the removal were members who have largely neglected their work, and who were here evidently by preconcert; that the opponents of the measure were taken by surprise; that several of the best and most faithful members happened to be absent, and that there was no confidence felt that the New-York people meant to attend the sittings even if the Convention should meet in future in that City. It was thought, therefore, fair to oppose a snap judgment by a resort to every expedient that parliamentary rules recognize.

The invitation from the Seventh Regiment came up in proper shape this morning, addressed to the President of the Convention. It gave rise to some bad jokes in the lobby. One auditor remarked that an armory would be a strange place to hold a convention to frame the organic law, inasmuch as "*inter arma* silent lyes." Another thought that as the lower floor of the building is occupied by butchers, this would become known as a second "slaughter-house convention."

It is worthy of remark that no invitation has been received or heard of to accept of any other accommodations than those of the Seventh Regiment. The Republican caucus is understood to have expressed itself by a large majority against removal.

Associated Press Dispatches.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED.

The President announced the following Committee to confer with the Mayor and Common Council of Albany with reference to securing a suitable place in which to hold the sessions of this Convention after the meeting of the Legislature: Messrs. MERRITT, BELL and MORRIS.

THE CONVENTION INVITED TO NEW-YORK.

The President presented a communication from Col. EMMONS CLARK, tendering the Convention the use of the Seventh Regiment Armory, New-York, in the event of an adjournment to that City.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. ALVORD, from the Committee on Revision, made the following report:

The Committee on Revision, to which was referred the resolution of Mr. CALAHAN in relation to the State Medical Board, has instructed its Chairman to ask to be discharged from further consideration of the same.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. ALVORD, from the same Committee, made the following report:

The Committee on Revision, to which was referred the petition of HERKIMER STEINBURGH for a temperance system of medical theory and practice, has instructed its Chairman to ask to be discharged from further consideration of the same.

The report was agreed to.

THE BOARD OF UNIVERSITY REGENTS.

The President presented a communication from L. B. WOODWORTH, Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University, reviewing the petitions that have been presented to the Convention asking for the abrogation of that Board.

PROPOSED SESSION IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. MORRIS moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday, by which a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a Commissioner to confer with the Mayor and Common Council of Albany with reference to procuring a suitable hall in which to hold the sessions of the Convention after the meeting of the Legislature.

After debate, the motion to reconsider was carried—56 to 52.

Mr. MORRIS then moved the following substitute:

Resolved That the Convention hereby tenders its thanks to Col. CLARK for his offer of the Seventh Regiment Armory to this Convention, and that when this Convention shall adjourn on the last day of its session of the present month, it do adjourn to meet at such armory, or such other place in the City of New-York as may be secured free of expense to the State, by a committee of three, to be appointed by the President.

Mr. CHURCH offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Convention will proceed to the completion of the article on the Judiciary, to the exclusion of all other business, and recommend its submission to the people for their adoption by the Legislature; and that the Convention will then adjourn subject to being reassembled by the Legislature, if that body shall deem it wise and proper to reassemble the Convention for the purpose of completing its business.

The President ruled Mr. CHURCH'S substitute out of order, as not being germain to the subject under consideration.

Mr. ALVORD moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost—52 to 56.

Mr. MORRIS moved the previous question on his resolution, and it was ordered—56 to 52.

Mr. ALVORD moved to adjourn.

Mr. VEEDER raised the point of order that a motion to adjourn could not be entertained, the previous question having been ordered on the resolution offered by Mr. MORRIS.

The President ruled that the point of order was not well taken.

The motion to adjourn was lost—41 to 66.

Mr. ALVORD moved to postpone the whole question indefinitely.

The President decided the motion out of order, under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. ALVORD appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The Chair was sustained—yeas 109, nays none.

Mr. FOLGER moved to adjourn. Lost—42 to 65.

Several motions were made to postpone and adjourn, when the President announced the special order, the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature.

Mr. SILVESTER moved to lay the special order on the table. Lost—41 to 56.

Mr. FOLGER said it was evident very little business of profit could be transacted to day, and therefore he moved to adjourn. Carried, and the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SHOCKING HOMICIDE.

Street Fight Between Negro Minstrels—Five Pistol Shots Fired near the Doors of a Theatre as the Audience was Dispersing—One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

Yesterday afternoon there was a *matinee* at the Fifth-avenue Theatre in Twenty-fourth-street, immediately in the rear of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and a short distance west of Broadway. As the audience were dispersing at about 4 o'clock at the close of the performance, and as the last of the auditors were gaining the street from the theatre, but while many ladies and gentlemen were still crowding the sidewalk, the throng was suddenly startled by the report of a pistol, followed by others in quick succession. One man was seen to fall lifeless to the sidewalk, and two others were in the midst of the frightened multitude covered with blood and apparently badly wounded.

The actors in this tragedy were on the one side EDWIN KELLY and FRANCIS LEON, proprietors of KELLY & LEON'S Minstrels, No. 721 Broadway, and SAMUEL M. SHARPLEY, of the Theatre Comique, one ALLISON, his Treasurer, and THOMAS SHARPLEY, his brother. The account of the affair which we give was derived from conversations with KELLY and SAMUEL M. SHARPLEY separately, and it is due to the, parties to state that the versions they gave were almost identical, although neither knew what the other had said.]

For some time past there has been a brisk business rivalry between KELLY & LEON and SAMUEL M. SHARPLEY, and some hard feeling on the side of the latter, at least, growing out of the engagement of DILKHANTY and ENGLER, two clog dancers. SHARPLEY alleges some unfairness on the part of KELLY, in reference to these two men, and that LEON some time ago said to parties in Boston that he (SHARPLEY) was bankrupt and not responsible in business matters. SHARPLEY himself says that he has been trying to see LEON for six months past for the purpose of making him eat these words, but could never meet him.

Yesterday afternoon KELLY and LEON attended the *matinee* at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, for the purpose of witnessing the performance only, and took seats near the door. Without knowing of their presence, SHARPLEY went to the theatre with the design of seeing Mr. GARLAND, the lessee, on a matter of private business. Finding he could not see GARLAND until the close of the performance, SHARPLEY entered the theatre and sat down immediately in rear of KELLY and LEON. Seeing them he determined to bring his dispute with LEON to an end, and at the fall of the curtain went out into the vestibule, where he waited for KELLY and LEON. They did not come out until nearly the entire audience had dispersed, nor until SHARPLEY had been joined by ALLISON, whom he told to wait a few minutes. As KELLY and LEON passed him, SHARPLEY followed them, and as soon as they had passed a few steps beyond the theatre doors going toward Broadway, SHARPLEY tapped LEON on the shoulder. KELLY and LEON both turned around, when SHARPLEY asked LEON what he meant by telling people he was bankrupt. LEON denied having made any such assertion, to which SHARPLEY replied by giving LEON the lie, adding epithets that are unfit for publication, and at the same moment striking him a blow with his fist. LEON is a small man, much inferior physically, to SHARPLEY, and KELLY upon the giving of the first blow by SHARPLEY pulled off his overcoat, and as he says, endeavored to get between SHARPLEY and LEON.

At this point the narratives of both KELLY and SHARPLEY grow confused, but from both it appears that a general fight ensued. THOMAS SHARPLEY now appeared for the first time in the affair, going to the aid of his brother in his tussle with KELLY. LEON appears to have been more of a spectator than anything else, and KELLY seems to have been roughly handled by the two SHARPLEYS and ALLISON. He was knocked down, and while down was kicked in the left eye by some one of the party. KELLY, however, struggled to his feet, drew a Sharp's repeater, and fired three shots in rapid succession. Two of these shots took effect on the person of THOMAS SHARPLEY, who fell dead to the pavement, one ball having entered the heart, and other the right side. Seeing his brother fall, and then, as he says, for the first time aware of his presence on the scene, SAM SHARPLEY drew a seven-barreled revolver, and fired at KELLY, one of the balls striking him behind the left ear, traversing the head and lodging in the temple muscles over the left eye. SHARPLEY fired, as LEON states, after KELLY had turned to leave, and was in the act of endeavoring to escape from his antagonists. SHARPLEY'S second shot took effect upon himself, shattering the fourth finger of his left hand.

The time occupied by the affray was inconsiderable, and the Police do not seem to have been on the ground in sufficient force to intervene until the deed had been done. SHARPLEY says that he was seized by a policeman at the instant he fired, which is the first mention of an officer in connection with the occurrence.

After the firing KELLY was assisted to a drug-store in the vicinity, where he remained until his wound was dressed, and where he was arrested by Officer KENNEDY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. SHARPLEY removed the body of his brother into the theatre, and was there with it when arrested by Officer FRIES, of the Broadway Squad. Information of the affair being conveyed to him at his Station-house, Capt. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, repaired at once to the scene with a strong force, and succeeded after strenuous efforts in clearing the streets and restoring order. After arresting LEON, he sent the three prisoners under a sufficient guard to the Station-house, and procuring a hack removed the body of the murdered man to the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital.

After the arrival of the prisoners at the Station-house their wounds were attended to, and that of KELLY was found to be severe, although not necessarily dangerous. Dr. SAYRE, however, expressed some astonishment that it had not killed him outright. Being made comfortable, KELLY talked freely and feelingly of the affair, saying that although there had been considerable rivalry between his establishment and that of SHARPLEY, he had studiously avoided everything like personal antagonism, and finding that some hard feeling was entertained, he had purposely avoided any meeting with SHARPLEY, and that he deeply regretted the accidental meeting of the afternoon that had ended so disastrously. The dead man, he said, he had never seen before in his life; he had fired into the crowd of his assailants; he had no personal feeling against any of them, and his only purpose was to save his own life.

SAMUEL M. SHARPLEY was confined at the Station-house apart from KELLY and LEON, and he seemed much moved by the death of his brother, and excited by the events of the day. He stated, apparently as an excuse for beginning the difficulty in so public a place, and when so many ladies were present, that he had no idea that either KELLY or LEON would resent his accusation, and that if he had had any such thought, he would have asked them to the stage of the then empty theatre to fight the dispute out. In reference to his own firing, he said he saw his brother fall, and that he then could not control himself, and his only thought was revenge.

The deceased, THOMAS SHARPLEY, had been but a short time a resident of this City, having formerly lived in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in business as a broker. He was thirty-one years of age, and leaves a widow and two children. In this City he appears to have been engaged in gambling, being part owner of a faro bank, maintained in a fashionable resort in Twenty-fifth-street. He was a man of considerable means, and seems to have been a man of pacific character, and is stated not to have been engaged in an affray of any kind before that in which he lost his life, and to the cause of which he was an entire stranger.

Murder in Cherry-street.

At 11:40 o'clock last night a difficulty occurred in Cherry-street, near James, between two sailors, named DAVID SCOTT and JAMES GRIFFEN. In the progress of the dispute GRIFFEN drew a pistol and shot SCOTT in the breast, killing him instantly. The body of the deceased man was removed to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, where an inquest will be held. GRIFFEN was arrested and locked up to await the result of the investigation.

Mr. Dickens' Readings—Sale of Tickets for the Second Course.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the box office at Steinway Hall was thrown open for the sale of tickets for the second course of readings in this City by Mr. CHARLES DICKENS. At the first sale, about twelve days ago, the attendance of purchasers was limited, because the public generally were not fully apprized of it, but the widespread notoriety of the sale of yesterday, through the columns of the newspapers, several days before, had the effect of gathering an immense concourse of persons, long before the hour appointed. At 8 o'clock, Tuesday evening, a little newsboy took up his station next the main door leading to the vestibule of the Hall. Shortly before midnight a party of seven came upon the scene and began the tedious waiting for the morning hours. Gradually this number was augmented until at day-break over 150 persons had gathered, and as the hour announced for opening the doors approached the line had stretched its length from Steinway Hall east to Irving-place, thence to Fifteenth-street, thence to Fourth-avenue, thence to and through Fourteenth-street again, until a score of persons only were needed to effect the union of the two extremes.

A large proportion of those standing near the head of the line were ticket speculators, but scattered through the single file were many laboring men and several little boys, who only came to be bought off. The little fellow who led the force was very fortunate in selling his place to a Southern gentleman, it is said, for $30 in gold. There were many such instances—indeed, it was not uncommon for anxious individuals to give from $10 to $30 for the privilege of supplanting another. A detachment of Police officers, under the command of Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was present to preserve order, which they did effectually, although at times they were tried to the utmost in their endeavor to keep the line straight, and prevent irregularities. In order to defeat the speculators, who led the line, in their endeavor to get possession of choice seats. Mr. DOLBY directed his clerk to sell the back seats first, and so on to the front of the hall, which was accordingly done to the great disappointment of the greedy dealers. The sale continued until 2 o'clock, at which hour every seat in the house had been disposed of, and the unsuccessful ones who brought up the rear, retired with expressions of disgust more forcible than elegant.

Charles Dickens in Photography, by J. Gurney & Son, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

MESSRS. GURNEY & SON have the pleasure to announce to the literary world and the admirers of CHARLES DICKENS that they have secured the only photographic sittings that have or will be made of him during his visit to the United States, which the following letter will attest:

[COPY.]
WESTMINSTER HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1867.
MY DEAR SIR: I can have no hesitation in complying with your request, that I will guarantee your various likenesses of CHARLES DICKENS to be the only portraits for which he has sat, or will sit, in the United States.
I do this with the knowledge and sanction of Mr. DICKENS. Yours, faithfully,
GEORGE DOLBY.
J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.
The pictures will be on exhibition in a few days.
The trade supplied at the usual discount.—*Advertisement.*

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.
The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure, Truss Office, only at No 1 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Bradstreet,
THE RUBBER MOULDING
AND
WEATHER-STRIP MAN,
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER,
CAN BE FOUND
AT
NO. 87 NASSAU-ST.
CALL AND SEE HIM.

Sudden Changes of Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the timely use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." They possess real merit, and have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit over all other American exhibitors, and over more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

All Ladies and Gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair look beautiful during the holidays, should get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets the nervous action of the overtaxed brain, restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists, hair-dressers, fancy goods dealers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mettam's Galvano-Electro
METALIC INSOLDS,
Cure Rheumatism and Cold Feet.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS, Agents, No. 434 Broadway. Sold at boot and shoe stores.

One Hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, of six popular makers, at great bargains for cash, or small monthly installments. For rent, and rent-money applied, if purchased. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway.
H. WATERS & CO.

At Everdell's, No. 303 Broadway, Elegant Wedding and Visiting Cards and Paris Note Paper for the holidays.

Table and Piano Covers, Embroidered lace curtains, satin, brocatel and terry curtains, after the latest Parisian designs, under down comfortables, blankets, quilts, sheetings, linen table damasks in sets for holiday presents. T. E. WALRAVEN, Importer Upholstery Goods and Linens, No. 888 Broadway, below 4th-st.

MARRIED.

BINGHAM—HAVILAND.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the Antnon Memorial Church, 48th-st., by Rev. Thos. Jagger, N. BINGHAM to CLEMENTINA HAVILAND, daughter of the late Henry Haviland, all of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BROWN—ARTHUR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, JAMES C. BROWN, of New-York, to ANNIE LAIRD, eldest daughter of William H. Arthur, Esq.

BALDWIN—WHEELER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. P. Terhune, assisted by Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., FREDERICK W. BALDWIN to MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of Stephen H. Wheeler, Esq., all of Newark, N. J.

LANE—RICHMOND.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Dr. Diller, BARENT H. LANE to JULIA, eldest daughter of Robert Richmond, Esq., all of this City.

BEACH—JARVIS.—In Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 5, by Right Rev. Bishop Williams, Mr. C. NICHOLS BEACH, of Philadelphia, and Miss HETTIE HART, daughter of Rev. William Jarvis.

POUGH—HARVEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., ALONZO M. POUGH to ELIZA FRANCES HARVEY, both of Brooklyn.

RIKER—THOMPSON.—At the Highlands of Navesink, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Geo. Seibert, JOHN N. RIKER, Esq., of Woodside, L. I., to TILLIE M., youngest daughter of Joseph. J. Thompson, Esq., of Monmouth County, N. J.

THORNE—VAN SCHOONHOVEN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr. Adams, at the residence of Joel Wolfe, Esq., JONATHAN THORNE, Jr., to HARRIET S., daughter of the late Wm. H. Van Schoonhoven, of Troy.

SMITH—SAMMIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Edward Jessup, BENJAMIN M. SMITH to HENRIETTA, daughter of Samuel Sammis, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SMITH—UNDERHILL.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. Wm. Backman, FITZHUGH SMITH, Esq., of New-York City, to Miss MARTHA J., daughter of the late Charles Underhill, of the former place. No cards.

VILLERS—PERRY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. Osgood, Jos. J. VILLERS to FLORENCE, daughter of Samuel Perry, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, ISABELLA NEWELL, wife of Rev. Henry M. Booth, and daughter of Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., in the 25th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church.

BLANKE.—In Brooklyn, at his son's residence, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, SIERICH BLANKE, in the 90th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son, George C. Blanke, No. 263 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS.—At his residence, in Troy, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 5, Rev. JOHN K. DAVIS.

FINCH.—At Peekskill, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, MARINCENE, wife of Nathan L. Finch, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, Smith-st., Peekskill.

JOY.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, LEWIS JOY, aged 53 years.

His friends and the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 68 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

KING.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, Mrs. SARAH KING, in the 73d year of her age, daughter of the late Simon Van Antwerp, of this City.

Funeral on Thursday at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 12 Centre-st., Newark, N. J.

MILLS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, CHARLES N. MILLS, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his son-in-law

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	107⅝	107⅞	5-40 Cou	101	101⅜
Coupon, 1881	112	112⅛	roid	104⅜	104⅝
6-20 Regist'd '62	104⅝	105	June, '65	104½	105
6-20 Coupon, '62	107⅛	107⅜	July, '65	104⅝	105
6-20 Coupon, '64	104⅝	104⅞	Dec., comp'ds, '64	113½	113⅝
6-20 Coupon, '65	105⅛	105⅜	May, comp'ds, '65	117⅛	117⅜
6-20 C. 65 Jan & July	107⅜	107⅝	Aug., comp'ds, '65	116⅛	116⅜
6-20 Coupon, '67	107⅜	107⅝	Sept., comp'ds, '65	115⅛	116
10-40 Regist'd	105¼	105⅝	Oct., comp'ds, '65	115⅜	115⅝

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Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES

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JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal on ent prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

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And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF ALL ISSUES;

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

150 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

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NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK

for sale at market rates. Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,

Commission Broker and Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

FOR SALE,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING STATE, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 FINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

RACINE TOWN BONDS

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.

PONDULAC, Wis. (old bonds.)

LA CROSSE, Wis. (old bonds.)

MINERAL POINT, Wis. (old bonds.)

and other WESTERN SECURITIES,

Wanted at market rates. Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS,

Exchange on London and Paris,

Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold

At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,

No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R. COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million eight dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of main stem of said Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad, from Memphis to Bristol, Tenn. They have twenty years to run, with 6 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The lien on the railroad having priority amounts to $3,850,630, making the total mortgage debt $4,850,630, while the estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made and the condition of the road now compares favorably with that of leading lines of Western railways. The earnings of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, during the raging interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and were during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY AUCTION sale of stocks and bonds. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 12, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at the office. No. 43 Pine-st., of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer,

Dealer and Broker in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD STOCKS AND BONDS,

Or every description.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
ISAAC TAYLOR,
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
Inspectors.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1867.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds loans 5 per cent. interest, due in 1865, 1866 and 1870, 7 per cent. securities by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1890, on the following terms: Bonds due in 1865, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 2 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.

The same mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be 3,600,000 in the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify Edward Jones, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor,

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EASTERN DIVISION, Office No. 424 Walnut-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York,

On and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the shares of the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, on which an assessment of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE DUE OCT. 1, 1867, remains unpaid, have been declared forfeited in accordance with law, and will be sold at auction at the office of the Company, No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, unless previously redeemed by payment of said assessment and accrued charges.

By order of Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the election for directors, Dec. 16, 1867, the transfer books of this Company will be closed WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 10 A. M.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 40 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec 5, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons, due Dec. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEWARK, Dec. 11, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the stock and transfer books of this Company will be removed to the general Office at Hoboken on the 16th inst.

H. B. CORNETT, Treasurer.

STEUBENVILLE AND INDIANA FIRST Mortgage Bonds wanted by

WM. C. EGLESTON,
No. 54 William-st.

$25,000, $15,000, $5,000, $3,500, AND other sums to be lent on bond and mortgage of real estate in New-York and Brooklyn.

S. SALTONSTALL, No. 15 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

DUE JAN. 1, 1868,

Will be paid on and after that date,

IN GOLD COIN,

Free of Government Tax,

At the Company's Office,

No. 20 Nassau-st.,

New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE

7-30 Notes, Dec. 11, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 81 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 20 cents DIFFERENCE

On EACH $100.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors held at the office of the Company, on Monday, Dec. 9, 1867, Mr. WILLIAM B. BUCKHOUT was elected VICE-PRESIDENT, and Mr. NATHAN HARPER appointed ASSISTANT SECRETARY of the Company.

FRANK W. BALLARD,
Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at its office, Nos. 56 and 58 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 16th day of December, 1867; the polls to be opened at noon, and to continue open for two hours.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DEC. 5, 1867.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared the regular quarter dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½,) free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.

By order of the Board,

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO.,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 28.—THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 30th September, $2 per share, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the railway company will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,

HORACE N. OTIS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the road on the capital stock or the Company (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will be closed from and after 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 17, until and including Jan. 2, 1868.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RR.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER Cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st of December, 1867, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 32 Pine-st., to the holders of PREFERRED STOCK as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868.

C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, ALLOWED on deposits from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

Books in English, German and French.

ASSETS, $4,360,418 64.

REWARDS.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

The above amount will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person who forged the signature of David A. Adams to an order sent to T. B. Baldwin, of the New-York Stock Exchange, to sell three shares and shares of Pacific Mail for their account on the morning of the 11th inst.

By order of the Stock Exchange.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.

For the purpose of affording increased facilities to the employer and the emigrant a new and commodious building has been erected and fitted up at Castle Garden and is now open as a Labor Exchange where the public and the emigrant are invited to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded them without charge. ALFRED ERBE has been appointed Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, and all applications will be made to him.

In opening this Labor Exchange it is designed to furnish to employers not only domestic and agricultural labor, but the various branches of the skilled or mechanical labor and to facilitate communication between labor and capital.

Commissioners of the Board of Charities.

JULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Vice-Pres.
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERIC KAPP,
PATRICK McGLROY,
PHILIP BESSINGER, Pres. Ger. So.,
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Pres. Irish Im. So.,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of N. Y.,
SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor of Brooklyn,
BERNARD CASSERLY,
General Agent and Superintendent.

1517. JUBILEE OF THE REFORMATION 1867.

Will be celebrated at the English Evangelical Church on East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, addresses may be expected from Rev. J. McCLINTOCK, D. D., of Baltimore; Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, and Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of this City.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvis viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel. Office hours from 9 to 9, 1 to 5, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 49 8th-st.

SLEIGHS, $35 TO $40—BELLS, $1 TO $3.—Several second-hand carriages; 500 new carriages at great bargains; 1,000 sets of harness. At CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALES.—The undersigned give notice that they have so systematized their arrangements that one of the firm will give his undivided attention to public sales of real estate. Owners now offering property at private sale, and desirous of realizing on dwelling-house property, stores, lots and other securities, can do so on as liberal terms as can be had from any responsible auction-house. No commissions charged except for actual sales, and for actual expenses incurred for printing, advertising, &c., on either the public or private sales.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT A BARGAIN—TWO LOTS SOUTH SIDE 77th-st., and one lot north side 76th-st., ninety-five feet east of Madison-av.; terms easy. Also, ten lots on 109th-st., near 3d-av., and several very desirable plots in Harlem.

JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE MUST and will be sold cheap for cash; immediate possession; location beautiful. Inquire on premises, corner 146th-st. and 3d-av.

JOHN GLASS.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASING City property for investment or speculation are solicited to apply to the undersigned, who have a choice selection in favorable locations at low prices.

T. B. SANDS & CO., No. 40 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—35 YEARS' LEASE OF 11 LOTS, with bulkhead, at foot of 26th-st., North River. A very desirable property for coal or lumber-yard, storage or manufacturing purposes.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LANDSCAPE.

Gentlemen requiring practical advice in selecting, forming or improving country sites, from an acre upward, may apply per letter to WM. S. HALLETT, Harlem Post-office, or his reference, FLEMING & HENDERSON, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York. Those desiring practical exactitude in preference to paper architecture will not be disappointed.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF 50 ACRES, on Raritan River, New-Jersey, one mile from depot at Bound Brook, with large dwelling, piazza on two sides, detached kitchen, new barn, and all necessary out-buildings; variety of fruit; the place is in perfect order, location healthy and desirable, being only 1½ hours from New-York; the stock, utensils, &c., can be had if desired. Apply to D. M. FRAMAN, 14 Pine-st.

$2,000,000.—REAL ESTATE FOR sale in the State of New-Jersey; farms of all sizes, quantities and price; fine farms in the vicinity of Rahway, and a large variety of houses and lots in the City of Rahway. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by KANE, WELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON NORTHERN New-Jersey Railroad, 1 desirable forty-acre place, nice improvements, for sale or exchange for store property in Brooklyn, Newark or Elizabeth. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, CONTAINing about 200 acres, in Indiana, on the banks of the Ohio River, directly opposite to the town of Bonharbor, Kentucky. Apply to W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE WATER-FRONT farms in Islip, one in Yaphanks, L. I., four at Waverly Station, very cheap, and forty others. Full particulars, with LAWS, No. 18 Perry st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL house in this City, west of Broadway and below 14th-st.; possession required on or before April 1. Address S. BUHLER, No. 283 Broome-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR LAND within 25 miles of New-York City, the nicest fitted up billiard room of the size in New-York, with four marble-bed tables. Address M. JONES, 407 Grand-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

FORDHAM PROPERTY TO LEASE.

THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE PETER LORILLARD, consisting of about

400 ACRES.

On it are

STABLES, GARDENERS', FARMERS' AND SHEPHERDS' HOUSES.

In addition to

THE MANSION HOUSE,

which is THOROUGHLY FURNISHED, and has gas and water.

THE GREENHOUSE and GRAPERIES are all in perfect order. It can be divided if required into

THREE SEPARATE PLACES,

each with houses, barns, stables, &c.

Immediate possession given.

Apply to P. & G. LORILLARD,
No. 16 Chambers-st.

TO LET—IN NEW HOUSE NO. 144 EAST 47TH-st., floor of six rooms, with gas, stationary washtubs, &c.; cheap. Also, floor of four rooms, in rear of same, on 3d-av., near 116th-st.; rent $15. LOPER & DAVIS, 36th-st., corner 1st-av.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY store, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.; possession from 1st January next. For particulars apply to GEORGE A. TALBOT, No. 112 Water-st., or A. M. LYON, No. 20 Liberty-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house, in West 14th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs.

J. DUNHAM & CO.,
8th-av., corner 16th-st.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-five feet north of Prince-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON ONE FLOOR OF the second-story, house No. 93 Henry-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, three rooms, at No. 27 Tompkins-st., foot of Delancey.

TO FUR HAT MANUFACTURERS.—TO let from Jan. 1, part or the first floor of store No. 462 Broome-st., corner of Greene.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENdidly lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AND QUIET FAMily for the Winter, a suite of three or four neatly-furnished rooms with a private family, in upper part of New-York; must have conveniences for light housekeeping, and not be above second floor. Address, with full particulars and terms, CHAS. H. SMITH, Post-office Box No. 5,744.

A PARTY OF TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN may obtain handsomely furnished rooms and partial board in the house of a private family; best location of the City. Inquire at No. 116 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, for a gentleman and wife, with a genteel private family. Best of references given and required. Address C., Box No. 4,401 Post-office.

A LARGE ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, handsomely furnished, with small room attached, hot and cold water, southern exposure; also, one large room on third floor, to let, with board, at No. 52 West 15th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lady in a private family; means limited; can only afford five dollars ($5) per week; location 10 or 15 minutes walk to City Hall. Address W. L. M., Station D, Bible House.

TO LET—AT NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, to a single gentleman, a handsomely furnished room, second floor, with breakfast if desired. Private family; terms moderate.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT PARLOR and bedroom and other desirable rooms to let, with first-class board, at No. 18 East 17th-st., corner of Stuyvesant Park. Prices moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO A gentleman and wife one or two nicely-furnished rooms, with board; terms reasonable to permanent parties. Apply at No. 452 West 22d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, en suite, first floor; all modern conveniences; private table, or without board if desired. Address Post-office Box No. 5,468.

FIFTH-AV., (NO. 78,) NEAR DELMONICO'S—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, with bathroom attached, to let with or without board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week for two. No. 260 West 11th-st., formerly No. 54 Hammond-st.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain board for his sister, a young lady, with a pleasant family; references given. Address W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS house and location, for a family of four persons. Address Box No. 847 Post-office.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL —A second floor handsomely furnished, and newly papered and painted, with board; private table if desired. Also, single rooms.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., a nicely-furnished front room, second floor, to let, to a gentleman only, without meals, or breakfast if desired.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, single and en suite, on third and fourth floors, front.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, without board, single and en suite, on third and fourth floors, front.

NO. 36 EAST HOUSTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms for families or single men.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board, first and second floors.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

PERSONAL.

IF GEORGE MAJOR, M. D., WHO WAS practicing his profession at Waterloo, Ky., in 1865, or his brothers or sisters, will write to V. STEVENSON, No. 344 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, they will hear of something to their advantage. Kentucky papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

FARM, FLOUR AND GRIST MILL.

Will be positively sold, at 12½ P. M., Dec. 11, 1867, on the premises, to close the business of CROSSMAN BROTHERS, of Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New-Jersey, one good farm of sixty-three acres, two-thirds in a high state of cultivation, with one good

RESIDENCE,

two tenant houses, barns and outbuildings thereon. It is in a healthy location, over 100 feet above tide-water; soft water could be forced into the house; a school is near; it is from two to three miles respectively from the villages of Woodbridge and Metuchin and City of Perth Amboy. Woodbridge possesses greater wealth in fire-clay than any other known locality. It will be a rich agricultural section when properly drained and cultivated. We will obligate ourselves to sell a practical machine to dig the drains. Perth Amboy is the proper point for a depot and terminus for a railroad to connect the Pennsylvania iron and coal fields by railroad with ocean, sound, river and canal navigation, and has good facilities for heavy business that requires cheap iron, coal and timber from Pennsylvania, together with fire-brick. Perth Amboy may yet be on one of the great routes between the North, South and West, and property has fair prospects of an increase in value in this section.

Also at auction, Dec. 12, at 12½ P. M., on the premises:

A FLOUR AND GRIST MILL,

Newly fitted up with turbine wheel and machinery, and located where vessels come to the door. It will always have a prosperous business if properly conducted.

Also, on same day, $100,000

worth of a variety of property. Also,

EXHIBITION OF BRICK, PIPE, TILE AND DITCHING MACHINES,

See *Tribune*, also *American Agriculturist* for December.

Steamer *Magenta* leaves Barclay-st., New-York, for our wharf at 9 A. M. Dec. 11 and 12, and returns after the auctions. Fare out, 30 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Meals on board.

CROSSMAN BROTHERS,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.

GRAND SALE

By auction of very

Elegant Fancy Goods,

Suitable for the Holiday Trade,

at the stores of

Messrs. Hoyt & Wheeler, Auctioneers,

corner Church and Duane sts.,

on Thursday, Dec. 12, 1867,

at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of

HECHT BROTHERS,

Importers of European Fancy Goods,

No. 405 Broadway.

The first and only sale this season by this firm.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE MODERN PAINTINGS—THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF Mr. J. H. DOLPH, and comprising the works of other favorite American and European artists. We desire to call the attention of the public to the private collection of paintings by Mr. J. H. Dolph, who, preparatory to a trip to Europe, will offer them at auction on the evenings of THURSDAY, Dec. 12, and FRIDAY, 13th December, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, south west corner of 12th-st. Aside from his own works, which number nearly one hundred, Mr. Dolph will sell a small but choice collection of cabinet pictures by many prominent American artists, selected as marked examples of their individuality of, including several sketches from nature. The following list gives sufficient evidence of the merits of the collection: H. P. Gray, A. B. Durand, W. Hart, J. Whilard, J. M. Hart, J. G. Brown, D. W. Hubbard, Jervis McEntee, W. Whittridge, V. Nehlig, R. S. Gifford, R. Forbes, A. W. Warren, O. Sommer, F. Cropsey, J. A. Howes, Julia D. Beers, J. R. Brevoort, Mrs. Hamilton, A. H. Wyant, G. Perkins, C. Ogilvie, A. D. Shattuck, J. W. Casilear, H. Fusehel, W. Morgan, E. D. Nelson, A. J. Heking, T. Cross, W. M. Cary, J. A. Brewer, J. W. Clowes, A. C. Howland, W. De Haas, R. M. Pratt, C. C. Griswold, C. P. Granch, D. Johnson, J. W. Ehninger, S. R. Bristol, G. L. Clough, T. Rondel, J. Veyrassat, E. Fallon, R. L. Fyne, Kruseman V. Eiten, Charles Lefort, G. B. Farrarie, S. Coleman, Schilking, A. Ordway, and others. They will be on view on and from Monday, 9th, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., until evenings of sale.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 25 LOTS ON 3D AND 4TH AVS., 63D AND 64TH STS.—LAWRENCE & FOULKE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following very desirably located

REAL ESTATE:

THIRD-AV.—East side, 50 feet 5 inches north of 64th-st., 3 lots, each 25x100 feet.

FOURTH-AV.—East side, 8 lots, comprising the entire front between 63d and 64th sts., each 25x100 feet.

FOURTH-AV.—East side, between 63d and 63d sts., 6 lots, each 25x100 feet.

SIXTY-THIRD-ST.—South side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., 13 lots, each 25x100 feet, and the 13 gores in rear of same.

SIXTY-THIRD-ST.—North side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., 4 lots, each 25x100 feet.

SIXTY-FOURTH-ST.—South side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., 3 lots, each 25x100 feet.

Title indisputable. Maps and further particulars at office of auctioneer, No. 71 Broadway, Room D, basement, or of ABNER L. ELY, Esq., No. 23 Pine-st.

JOHN VANDERWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY VIRTUE OF TWO chattel mortgages, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 11 A. M., at Park Theatre, Nos. 39, 41 and 43 Bowery, between 107th and 108th sts., consisting of the buildings and outbuildings thereon, together with the unexpired lease of same, the Continental Hotel, now conducting per and mantel mirrors, carpets, rosewood piano-forte, chairs, tables, glassware, crockery, bar fixtures, kitchen utensils, together with everything appertaining to the hotel business. Full inventories will be required from all parties unknown to the auctioneer.

By order of HENRY A. FULLER, attorney for mortgagee, No. 6 City Hall-place.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture dated the 24th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD C. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN P. HALE, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unredunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at "The Merchants'

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

ETNA	SATURDAY	Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Dec. 21
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	Dec. 28
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Jan. 11

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....110 | Steerage to Paris.....40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $26 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP'S, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....80

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS

Chief Cabin Passage.....$145

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD. No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY	Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY	Dec. 28
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY	Jan. 11
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY	Jan. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $105.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

As many travelers prefer returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. FINEHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
HELLOVA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.

The elegant Bremen iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 8 A. M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
CALIFORNIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from all parts, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

TRIPOLI.....Dec. 4
ALEPPO.....Dec. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $36 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.

First cabin $110; second cabin $65; steerage $35, Gold. The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

FRANCE, GRACE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
HELVETIA, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

ROLLING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These steamers touch at Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON, ALLEN & CO., Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Dec. 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 26.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.

T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

FOR HAVANA—CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast sailing sidewheel steamship HELEN BARNES, T. H. MONROE, Commander, will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 28 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.

Freight on measurement goods, $30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, ¾ cent. per pound.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP MOUNT VERNON,
Will sail for above ports from
PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage
Apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 19.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

Steamship MITCHELL, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 21,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central Railroad of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than by any other line.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.

R. SOUDER, Capt. LESBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 12.
MONETA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 19.

From Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARSONS, SEN.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAFIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departure tenders at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA,

Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely with steamer CHINA, from San Francisco, Jan. 15; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

J. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
THE ONLY CALIFORNIA LINE.
Via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at noon,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship OREGONIAN, Capt. SUTTON.

These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.

To be followed SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868, by the favorite steamship
NEBRASKA or ARAGO,
connecting at Panama with the steamship AMERICA,
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The splendid steamship

HYBEE,

D. CAULKINS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, without charge for drayage in Galveston. Also, to Indianola and Lavaca without charge for forwarding.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship GEN. BARNES, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.

For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 9 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading signed for all points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads.

The fine steamship ALPATNAZA is now being refitted for the Winter service, and will sail on the following SATURDAY.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—The Atlantic Gulf Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CITY OF HOUSTON.—Steamship of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.

For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES. Passpor Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M. Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Foot No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn.

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st.), Jersey City ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Springs, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, Suspension and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st. New-York, and Long Dock, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for New-York connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving in New-York at 10 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:33 and 6:32 P. M. The 8:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE

FOR

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,

VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.

Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.

Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat MYRTA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short near, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 3 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 36 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT JOHN ROMER.—By order of the Greenwich and Rye Steamboat Co., the steamboat JOHN ROMER, well known as the fastest boat of her class in these waters, will be sold, without reserve, by Burdett, Jones & Co., on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock. For full particulars apply at ABENDROTH BROS., No. 109 Beekman-st., or O. & E. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For paving with trap-block pavement Ninety-second-street from Third-avenue to East River.

2. For building sewers in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert and between Watts and Canal streets; also, in Hudson-street between Franklin and Jay streets, and also in North Moore-street, between Hudson-street and West Broadway, with branch in Varick-street.

3. For paving with stone blocks Spring-street, from Broadway to West-street.

4. For building sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

5. For building basin on the northwest corner of Mercer and Howard streets.

6. For building basin on the northeast corner of Mercer and Canal streets.

7. For paving with stone blocks Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street.

8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.

9. For flagging sidewalks on the west side of Eighth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

10. For paving with stone blocks Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block from Ninety-second-street.

2. Both sides of Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert streets; also both sides of Washington-street, between Watts and Canal streets; also both sides of Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay street; also both sides of North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway; also both sides of Varick-street, between Beach and North Moore streets.

3. Both sides of Spring, from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block from Spring-street.

4. Both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

5. The east side of Mercer-street, from Grand to Howard-street; also the south side of Grand-street and the north side of Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street.

6. The south side of Howard-street and the north side of Canal-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street; also the east side of Mercer-street, from Howard to Canal-street.

7. Both sides of Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, to the extent of half the block from Church-street.

8. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.

9. Four lots on the west side of Eighth-avenue, commencing at the southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-third-street, and running 106 feet southerly on Eighth-avenue.

10. Both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block from Thirty-fifth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to the undersigned, at the office of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New-Court-house, within thirty days from the first Brief this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN GERNBAUM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Samuel N. Williams, Register, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 12, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CHURCH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss. Be it known to all whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. CHURCH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been assigned bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, Dec. 10, 1867.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
d12-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK LEWIS, Bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Frederick Lewis, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at the City of New-York, the 11th day of December, A. D. 1867.

MORRI HART, Assignee,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of JOHN R. LOCKWOOD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN R. LOCKWOOD, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
No. 1 Nassau-st., Bulton-st., New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1867. d12-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH E. ISAACS, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of JOSEPH E. ISAAC, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; and who was, on the thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at City of New-York, the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.
d12-law3wTh

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of insolvent debtors, and to exonerate his person from arrest and imprisonment, pursuant to the provisions of article fifth (5th) of title first of chapter fifth of part second of the revised statutes; ROBERT YOUNG, applicant. Order published on the —day of December, 1867; creditors to show cause in opposition before Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, Judge New-York Common Pleas, at the Chambers of the said judge, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES HORTON, Attorney,
No. 45 Grand-st., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.
d12-law6wTh*

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 16th day of December, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1868:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 180 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

DENTISTRY.

A NEW AND IMPROVED METHOD OF inserting Artificial Teeth on fine gold or platina. Lighter, stronger, cheaper, and better than any other style. Gold sets, $40; Platina, $30; other styles much lower. Call and examine specimens. Extracting without pain. Dr. WAIT, No. 264 4th-av., near 21st-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1867.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1868, sealed proposals will be received until SATURDAY, the 11th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the paper for the

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

The Chair laid before the Senate a petition from citizens of Michigan, declaring that there are many defects in the Homestead Bill which operate to the injury of settlers, and asking for appropriate legislation.

It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a petition, largely signed by adopted citizens, praying that some action be taken defining their rights in view of recent occurrences abroad.

It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. DIXON presented a petition from the Trustees of the Tayler Orphan Asylum of Racine, Wis., praying for the removal of the present tax on bequests, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

SALE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill to sell lands and water privileges of the United States at or near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Mr. FESSENDEN introduced the following joint resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Select Committee of the two Houses, revise and equalize the pay of the employes of each House, and be authorized to report, by bill, a joint resolution, or rule, such provisions or regulations as may be necessary or proper for rearranging and defining the duties of officers or persons employed by each, or under their joint authority, for reducing the number of such employes, and generally for a reduction of the employes, and the more economical expenditure of the contingent fund of each House.

CONFEDERATE CONFISCATION ACTS.

Mr ANTHONY introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Be it enacted, &c., That all and singular the laws, declarations and acts of confiscation or forfeiture, passed, made or done, by the late so-called Confederate States of America, or made, had, or done, directly or indirectly, by or under the color of their authority, or by the judgment or decree of any Court acting under their, or the color of their authority or jurisdiction, shall be, and they are hereby absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes.

RAILROAD LAND-GRANTS.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill to amend an act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, by the northern route, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate took up a bill directing that certain money in the hands of Mr. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, as special agent, received from the sale of captured and abandoned property, shall be covered by warrant into the Treasury, and not drawn therefrom except by authority of law.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that the bill passed the House at the first session of the present Congress, and was considered by the Senate Finance Committee, but in consequence of the representations of the Secretary of the Treasury, it had been deferred until now. But no reason against its passage had been shown, and it was now desirable that it should become a law.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Committee on Retrenchment, to which the joint resolution had been referred after its passage by the House, had instructed him to report a resolution broader in its terms. In the hands of employes of the Government, here and there, were sums also received from the sale of such property. There might be good reasons for the retention of such sums, but the Committee thought it best that they should be paid into the Treasury. He therefore moved to amend by striking all out after the enacting clause, and inserting a resolution "That all moneys which have been received by any officer or employe of the Government, in any Department, from the sale of captured or abandoned property, under color of the several acts of Congress providing for the sale of such property, which have not been paid into the Treasury, shall be paid into the Treasury together with the interest received, or which has accrued thereon." Also a further resolution, "That any officer or person having the custody or control of such money who shall convert the same to his own use, or refuse or neglect for thirty days after the passage hereof to pay the same into the Treasury, or shall in any way pay away or dispose of the same otherwise than by paying it into the Treasury, he shall be deemed an embezzler of public moneys, and punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years, and pay a fine equal to the sum embezzled."

Mr. SHERMAN had no objection to the amendment; but supposing there had been property seized and sold which did not come under the head of "captured and abandoned property," should not that also, he asked, be included in the resolution?

Mr. EDMUNDS was aware that other cases existed, but he had simply offered the amendment as instructed by the Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the amendment would be adopted. The preamble to the House resolution carried with it an implication that the Treasury Department had authority over the money. The preamble recites, that such property being in the control of the Treasury Department, it is not proper that claims on such property should be settled without the sanction of Congress. He thought it very clear from the law that it was not so. He denied every implication to be drawn from the preamble. The statute authorizing the sale said the proceeds must be paid into the United States Treasury. He read the second section of the act of March 12, 1863, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint such agents, showing that his position was correct. The law further provided that claims against such property might be preferred in the Court of Claims, and that, on satisfactory proof and evidence of loyalty, the proceeds should be paid over. This property amounted to over $34,000,000. Now, after years have elapsed, a resolution comes in here declaring that it was in the control of the Secretary of the Treasury to settle claims. It never was in his power, but was subject to be disposed of according to law. In 1865 the question was submitted to the Attorney-General, who said that this property must be sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury, according to the second section of the act. Hundreds of thousands of dollars had since been paid by the Secretary of the Treasury which had never come through the Court of Claims.

Mr. DRAKE said there was now in the Treasury nearly $380,000, which parties had been endeavoring to get the Secretary of the Treasury to adjudicate.

Mr. TRUMBULL continued speaking of the amount restored to the claimants by the Secretary of the Treasury after the opinion of the Attorney-General, and claiming that he had no power to do it without the action of the Court of Claims. He was therefore opposed to the action of the House resolution, particularly to the language of its preamble.

Mr. DRAKE was understood to say that the Secretary of the Treasury did not claim the power to decide upon the question.

Mr. SHERMAN said there were other points not covered by this decision of the Attorney-General. There were several important claims pending, and those large sums had been allowed to lie in the Treasury to await the decision of those claims.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the opinion of the Attorney-General had not been followed, because here was a resolution to compel the money to be paid in. The entire proceeds of this cotton were two millions, and the net proceeds were the modest sum of ten millions. The law was plain enough, but he would support the amendment offered by Mr. EDMUNDS.

Mr. EDMUNDS construed the law as did the Senator from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL,) but the Secretary of the Treasury, he believed, had the right to decide first whether property was captured and abandoned. It was known that Treasury agents had gathered a large amount of cotton and doubtless absorbed a good deal of it. Many claimants asserted that such property was not abandoned, but that they were driven from their homes by the rebels. This much he would say in justice to the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

SALARIES OF MESSENGERS AND PAGES.

The Senate took up and passed on motion of Mr. CRAGIN, the resolution in regard to the salaries of messengers, pages, &c., retained during the recess.

The Committee revised the resolution by providing that the amount be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

SUFFRAGE IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. SUMNER pressed a petition from Gen. BRISBIN and thirty thousand colored citizens of Kentucky, asking for them the rights of suffrage. He read the petition, which claims that a spirit of robbery, arson and murder exists in that State.

Mr. DAVIS denounced the petition as a foul and false libel on Kentucky. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

ADJOURNMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The concurred resolution to adjourn on Friday, the 20th inst., until Jan. 6, was received from the House, read, and laid over.

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

The Senate then took up Mr. MORRILL's bill to raise the value of legal-tender notes to par.

The bill heretofore published directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay all the interest-bearing legal-tender in coin after July 4, 1869, and authorizes him to sell any surplus gold in the Treasury up to the January preceding, receiving therefor the Senate's compound interest three per cent. notes. It requires the National Banks, with less than three per cent. specie of capital on hand, to retain in coin all interest received on United States bonds deposited by them; this not adding, however, to their required reserve. It also requires them after that date to pay in coin all their currency of five dollars and under when presented; higher bills to be paid optionally in legal-tenders. A penalty of forfeiture of charter is entailed for noncompliance, and the Comptroller of the Currency is empowered to authorize others instead.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the present bill was introduced with the hope, after it shall have been referred to the Committee on Finance and there perfected, of reaching a practical remedy for some of the evils which serve at present to distract the mind and embarrass the industry of the people. I have faith in the efficacy of the proposition to do all it proposes to do on its face. It will silence demagogues; it will put the real capital of the country permanently at work; it will make it possible to adjust our tariff on fixed principles; it will make our National Banks really national, and no longer institutions extensively perverted to private speculations. And last and most important, it will, by at once reducing Government expenditures and the cry for increased pay, largely reduce taxation; and by increasing the productive power of the country, now held the fettered slave of every cash-paying nation of the world, it will add untold millions to the national wealth. If we would resuscitate the drooping energies of our people, and enable them to pay taxes easily, let us give them a sound currency, not inferior to any in the world. Most unquestionably this is one of the first and highest duties of legislators. Failing in this, we shall fall short, attempt what we may.

Mr. MORRILL reviewed at length the financial condition of the country, and compared it with that of other nations, commented upon the financial schemes now before Congress, and concluded as follows:

"Our reputation is too exalted for us to consent to have it tarnished by withholding a jot or tittle of what we promised to those who supplied the means to pay and reward the defenders of our country. Sir, I have yet to believe that any class of our people will shrink from the manly maintenance of the public credit from whatever quarter it may be menaced. As a Government all our pride in the past and all our hope in the future rises or falls with the life or death of public credit. Its brightness, like feminine virtue, survives no eclipse, and once obscured is gone forever. If politicians should prove faithless, I would appeal to that mighty host who risked their lives to maintain the honor and glory of their country, confident that they will recognize a foe even though he should come into camp wearing a Federal uniform. If bankers and men of wealth should prove penurious and recreant to duty, I would appeal to the humble poor, to those having nothing but what they daily earn by the sweat of the brow, having nothing but the proud name of an American citizen; and I should feel confident that no party could survive any position tending to impeach the good name of the American people, or to destroy the lustre of their history."

Mr. CORBETT rose to speak on the bill, when

Mr. GRIMES said: As many Senators desired to speak on the bill, he would now move to go into Executive session.

At the suggestion of Mr. JOHNSON, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Friday.

DECORATION FOR ADMIRAL THATCHER.

The joint resolution to allow Admiral THATCHER to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands was then taken up on motion of Mr. CONNESS, and passed.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking further appropriations to supply the pension deficiencies for the current year. Referred to the Committee on Appropriation.

The Speaker stated that he had been asked to present the proceedings of a meeting in Faneuil Hall on the subject of the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. JULIAN, rising to a question of privilege, had read by the Clerk an extract from the Washington correspondence of the New-York *Tribune* of the 9th inst., analyzing the vote of the Indiana delegation on the impeachment question, and stating that the Indiana delegation had voted almost solidly for impeachment, in the belief that some future deed of the President would justify that course, &c.

The Speaker stated that he was unable to ascertain what question of privilege was involved in that.

Mr. JULIAN supposed that the question of privilege arose out of the statement of the correspondent as to the motives of the action of the Indiana delegation.

The Speaker ruled that it was not a question of privilege.

Mr. JULIAN then asked unanimous consent to make a personal explanation on the subject, and unanimous consent was given.

Mr. PRICE asked Mr. JULIAN whether the correspondence was not written by one of the men professing to be loyal, who was now security for JEFFERSON DAVIS, now running at large.

Mr. JULIAN thought it probable.

Mr. PRICE supposed so.

Mr. JULIAN added that he was not, however, certain about that fact. [Laughter, and a general expression of enjoyment of the scene.]

Mr. JULIAN then proceeded to defend the vote of the Indiana delegation, as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER: This is certainly a remarkable display of the freedom of the Press, and I must claim the right to refer to that portion of the extract which relates to the Indiana delegation. The writer says "we voted for impeachment because we believed that some future deed of the President would justify our course." Sir, I do not speculate about the future deeds of the President; I know the past, and in the light of the past the Indiana delegation judged of their duty and acted. That the President will pause in his career of maladministration and crime, I do not for a moment believe; his capacity for evil stands out in frightful disproportion to the other gifts. He is a genius in depravity, and not merely an obstinate man who means honestly to deal with the problem of reconstruction. His hoarded malignity and passion have neither been fathomed nor exhausted, and will not be during his term of office. If I may judge of the effects of the President's late message of defiance, acting on the inflamed temper of the Southern rebels, and followed swiftly by the strong vote of this House renouncing its jurisdiction over his crimes, I can have no hesitation in believing that a new dispensation of rapine and misrule will be the result. This will be morally and logically inevitable; and while I respectfully commend it to the consideration of the gentlemen who voted against impeachment, I desire to say in behalf of myself and the five of my colleagues who voted with me, that in the vote we gave we assumed no jurisdiction whatever over the acts of the President which have not yet transpired. We have neither the right nor the disposition to do this, but gave our vote for the following good and sufficient reasons: Because he assumed the power to call Conventions, set up governments, and decide the qualifications of voters in seven of the States lately in rebellion; because he recognized these governments unconstitutionally established by himself as valid governments, and condemned and denounced Congress for lawfully exercising the powers and performing the acts which he exercised and performed in violation of law and the Constitution; because he created the office of Provisional Governor as a civil office, which is unknown to the Constitution, and appointed to such office in the rebel States notorious traitors, well knowing them to be such, and they could not enter upon the duties of the office without the crime of perjury; because he deliberately trampled under foot a law of Congress in 1862, prescribing an oath of office, and which law he was bound to execute, and appointed to offices under the laws of the United States men who were well known to him as traitors who could not take the oath required; because he refused to execute the confiscation laws and the laws against treason, and by the most monstrous abuse of the pardoning power, in innumerable instances made himself the powerful ally and best friend of the conquered traitors of the South, whose unmatched crimes have thus utterly defied even the ordinary administration of criminal justice; because the power of impeachment as defined in the Constitution clearly comprehends political offences like those of which the President has been proved guilty in the case recently before the House, and would otherwise be an empty and unmeaning mockery, leaving Congress wholly powerless to protect the nation against the most wanton act of executive maladministration and lawlessness; and, because, finally in the language of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, he had retarded prosperity, lessened the public revenues, disordered the business and finances of the country, encouraged insubordination in the people of the States recently in rebellion, fostered sentiments of hostility between the different classes of citizens, revived and kept alive the spirit of rebellion, humiliated the nation, dishonored republican institutions, obstructed the restoration of said States to the Union, and delayed and postponed the peaceful and fraternal organization of the Government of the United States. Sirs, these are some of the reasons which compelled six of the Indiana delegation to vote solidly in the affirmative. We had no occasion to carry our researches into the future in order to find a justification for our votes; and I desire to say as emphatically as I can, that, under our views of the evidence and the laws, there was but one alternative left us. We could not allow our sense of duty under the oaths we have taken to be swayed by our calculations as to the effect of impeachment upon the finances of the country or upon our own Party relations, and upon the success of the Republican party next year; neither could we pause to consider whether this impeachment would be sustained in the Senate; or whether it would provoke the President to renewed acts of violence and render him more devil bent than before; we had nothing whatever to do with considerations of this character. Sir, impeachment is not a policy, but a duty under the Constitution, which expressly provides for its performance. "Impeachment" says the New-York *Tribune*, "itself, is a Constitutional safeguard between the People and a dictatorship." To regard the Presidency as an intact, independent office, responsible only to the moral influence called the People, and to a political mob called a Convention, is to make our ruler as absolute as the Emperor of China. Sir, not to impeach is a case plainly requiring it, is truly an act revolutionary and rebellious in its character, as the Indiana delegation believe, and so they acted under their sworn duty of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, and having so believed and acted, they have no apology to make and no favors to ask in any quarters. In common with the 59 members who voted in the affirmative, and the other 108 who voted in the negative, we shall be judged by the People. None of us can escape history, and for one I am willing to accept its final verdict. I only beg leave to say in conclusion, that if the leading newspapers of the country had allowed the people to see the report in full of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, the correspondent of the *Tribune* would probably have felt less inclined to volunteer an apology for the Indiana delegation which is as dishonorable to himself as it is to them.

While Mr. JULIAN was speaking he was interrupted by Mr. WOOD, who asked the Speaker, as a question of order, whether, under the permission to make a personal explanation, it was in order for a gentlemen to go on and make a speech on the question of impeachment.

The Speaker reminded Mr. WOOD that when the House, by unanimous consent, gave a member leave to make a personal explanation, it was very difficult for the Chair to limit him.

Mr. WOOD submitted that the gentleman should confine himself simply to personal explanations, and added that gentlemen on his (WOOD's) side of the House would avail themselves of the same kind of privilege.

To that remark the Speaker replied that that was a matter for the House, not for the Chair.

INSPECTION OF OIL.

Mr. MOORHEAD offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a copy of the report of JOHN MILLER, Special Revenue Agent, in reference to the inspection of oil in the Twenty-second Congressional District of Pennsylvania. Adopted.

MORE PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. PRUYN, rising to a personal explanation, referred to some interchange of compliments between himself and Mr. BUTLER, last Monday, on the subject of the treaty with Russia for the cession of Alaska, and went over the prominent points of the question, contending that the President and the Senate had been, by the Constitution, made the treaty-making power of the Government, and that the House of Representatives had no authority to interfere to thwart the execution of a treaty.

Mr. BUTLER asked a similar privilege as that granted to Mr. PRUYN, but as several others desired a like privilege, objection was made.

Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois, asked for five minutes to make a personal explanation, promising that his remarks would be entirely personal.

On that condition unanimous consent was given.

Mr. BROMWELL said that several of the country newspapers had been attacking him, but as the three hundred persons in this house exceeded the number of people who read such newspapers, he would not advertise them by referring to them by name. He had nothing to complain of in regard to the New-York *Tribune*. No man in his district could be elected to Congress if he could not stand the New-York *Tribune* and say nothing about it. [Laughter.] What he wished to say was that after filibustering for two days in aid of the fifty-seven men who sought to carry the vote of impeachment, himself and two other members had been published as having dodged on that occasion. In making up the reports of the Associated Press for the West, the line containing the names of Messrs. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, BUTLER, and himself was omitted. On the strength of that the Chicago *Republican* predicated an editorial, charging them with having dodged on that occasion. He did not wish to be placed in the category of a man who dodged his vote, or who voted on the wrong side. It was true that the Chicago *Tribune*, which claimed the proprietorship of public opinion in Illinois, congratulated the country upon the happy event of that vote. He had had the honor to stand and vote before God and man on his oath and on his knowledge of law, that ANDREW JOHNSON was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and he wanted him impeached; therefore, had he had the drafting of the resolution of impeachment, he would have reported two resolutions—one declaring the turpitude of the President, and the other declaring his impeachment. For the first resolution he was well advised there would have been a hundred votes in the House. It had been his object, in approaching the impeachment question, to withhold his judgment and to preserve his mind in such a condition that he could vote understandingly and honorably on it. For that reason he had neither lectured nor made speeches on impeachment either before or since his election. He had striven to avoid on the one hand any partisan blind malice, and on the other of that sharp cunning of law of which some of the enthusiastic and expert gentlemen of the House were pleased to use, and who were never better pleased than when they could cut so sharp as to pierce the Constitution between the joints of its harness. In his opinion, this had been done.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Mr. McCLURG, from the Select Committee on the Southern Railroad, reported that that Committee had concluded taking testimony on all the points referred to it, except as to the expediency of declaring as forfeited the United States lands granted in aid of the railroads to Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, on which point testimony was now being procured, through the War Department, from the military commandants. On the other point the Committee would be prepared to report in a short time after the testimony had been printed. He now reported the testimony, and asked that it be printed.

It was so ordered.

CHURCH INCORPORATED.

Mr. MERCUR, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the First Presbyterian Church, of Washington. The bill was read three times and passed.

RAILROAD THROUGH WEST POINT.

Mr. KETCHUM, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill introduced by Mr. ROBINSON, giving the consent of the United States to the Hudson River Western Shore Railroad Company to construct and operate its railroad on the shore line across the property belonging to the Government at West Point. The bill was read the third time and passed.

BREVET COMMISSIONS.

Mr. DODGE, from the same Committee, reported back the bill to amend the act of April 10, 1806, for establishing rules and articles for the government of the army. The bill provides that commissions by brevet shall only be conferred in time of war, and for distinguished service in presence of the enemy. The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. DODGE also reported back the joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish, on application of the Governor of any State, certified copies of the muster in and muster out rolls of volunteer organizations. Read the third time and passed.

PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.

Mr. HAWKINS, from the same Committee, reported back adversely a proposition to pay the army once a week.

PAY OF COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the same Committee, reported a resolution directing the Joint Committee on the Pay of the Employes of the two Houses to inquire into the expediency of fixing by law the pay of the Committee Clerks. Adopted.

CASHIERED OFFICERS.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the same Committee, reported back the House bill declaring that no officer of the army, having been cashiered or dismissed from the service by sentence of General Court-martial, formally approved by the proper reviewing authority, shall ever be restored to the military service, except by reappointment, confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. NIBLACK inquired whether the bill was intended to meet the case of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Mr. GARFIELD declared that if it were conceivable that the President would restore an officer under such circumstances, that would be the best possible reason for passing such a law.

After considerable discussion, by Messrs. Garfield, Dawes, Logan, Paine and Mungen, the bill was, on motion of Mr. LOGAN, recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented a letter from the Secretary of State, informing him that the papers called for in reference to the trial of naturalized citizens in Great Britain were being copied, but that they were very voluminous, and it would require considerable time to copy them.

PAY OF DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee on Retrenchments, reported a resolution directing the heads of the various departments to furnish a statement as to the amount of the twenty per cent. allowance to their employes last year. Adopted.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

Several adverse reports were presented from the Committee on Claims, including one on the petition of the inhabitants of Chambersburgh, Penn., for damages done in McCAUSLAND's rebel raid.

THE STATE OF THE UNION.

The House, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, addressed the Committee against the recent treaties for the possession of territory. He reminded the House that he had, at the last session, offered a resolution, which had been passed by a very decisive vote, declaring any more purchase of territory inexpedient, and that the House would feel itself under no obligation to vote money to pay for any such purchase, except there were more urgent and pressing necessity for it than now existed. He argued that the treaty for the acquisition of Walrussia should never have been made, and that the House should not appropriate the money to carry it into effect. The territory could never be a source of wealth, power or benefit to the United States; and yet the House was called upon to vote $7,200,000 in gold for a tract of country in reference to which the Secretary of State knew little or nothing, and which, so far as known, was entirely worthless. He hoped that the Secretary of State would be given to understand that the representatives of the people had other duties to perform than to sanction such a scheme. The Secretary of State having exhausted the regions of perpetual snow and ice, had, it seemed, turned his attention to the tropics, and had negotiated another treaty, proposing to pay a still larger sum to purchase a possession more worthless, if possible, than Russian America. He referred to the fact, that ANTHONY TROLLOPE, having been sent some years since, by the British Government, to examine the Danish Island of St. Thomas, with the purpose of acquiring it, reported that it was one of the hottest and most unhealthy ports among all those hot and unhealthy regions. He had procured, he said, a copy of the fourth article of the treaty with Denmark. He would read it to the House for the purpose of showing that the Secretary of State contemplated the acquisition of the island without any previous action by Congress.

Mr. BANKS inquired how the gentleman had procured the copy of the treaty.

Mr. WASHBURN remarked that it was unimportant how he had got it.

Mr. BANKS affirmed that it was important, adding that the gentleman ought to explain by what manner the paper came into his possession.

Mr. WASHBURN repeated that it was unimportant how it came into his hands; but he assured the gentleman that he had come by it honestly. [Laughter.]

The fourth article of the treaty was sent to the clerk's desk and read.

It provides that "immediately after the payment by the United States of the sum of money stipulated in the fifth article, the King of Denmark would appoint an agent for the purpose of delivering to a similar agent on behalf of the United States, the territory, island, property and appurtenances ceded, and including any fortifications or military posts that may be in the ceded territory."

Mr. WASHBURN proceeded to show by quotations from the report of the early navigators and discoverers from the correspondence of the New-York *Herald* and the New-York *Tribune*, and from other sources, that Russian America was of not the slightest value, but was a useless and uninhabited territory. He trusted that this House would give the Secretary of State such a rebuke as would be a lesson in all future time to men in his position. The Secretary might now arrange his position with Baron STOECKEL and get out of the scrape as he best could.

Mr. PRUYN remarked that if the majority in Congress had, during the last few years, taken the advice of the minority there would have been saved to the country fifty times as much as would pay for Walrussia and the Virgin Islands.

Mr. MAYNARD said he had no doubt that Great Britain would be willing to take the Walrussia bargain off the hands of the United States and pay Russia the amount stipulated in the treaty, with, perhaps, a bonus, and he asked Mr. WASHBURN whether he was willing that the Government should take that course.

Mr. WASHBURN inquired what reason Mr. MAYNARD had for believing that Great Britain had any such desire?

Mr. MAYNARD replied that he reasoned *à priori* from the general purpose of Great Britain to get all the land she could under the sun, and also from the feeling manifested there when it was known that this treaty was on hand.

Mr. WASHBURN, referring to the first reason given by Mr. MAYNARD, reminded him that it did not apply to Walrussia, as that land could hardly be considered under the sun. [Laughter.] He had seen no evidence that the Government of Great Britain had any desire to acquire possessions that were entirely worthless; but if it had, and would take Walrussia off our hands, he would not have the slightest objections. He did not believe that Great Britain would be induced to take and hold possession of it even by being paid $7,200,000 for doing so.

Mr. PAINE, referring to an incidental remark in Mr. WASHBURN's speech not complimentary to the Coast Survey, made some remarks in defence of that Department of the Government.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Committee on the question of finances, particularly as to whether the principal of the Five-twenty bonds was payable in gold or currency. He argued that they were payable in currency; at the same time he looked upon Mr. BUTLER's scheme as dangerous, because it was plausible, and because it set off the apparent interests of the many against the real interests of the few. He could not consent to the payment of any part of the bonded debt, principal or interest, against the will of the holder; but he could not denounce that as repudiation, unless he had some harsher term to apply to the daily transactions of the Government. When the soldier was forced to take in payment the paper which the Government caused to be depreciated after his enlistment, the gentleman from Maine (Mr. BLAINE) had sat in his seat and raised no cry of repudiation. Was the claim of the man who loaned depreciated paper to the Government at par, and who for five years had been receiving interest on it as if he had loaned the full face of his bond in gold, more sacred than that of the soldier on whose side of the contract there had been no discount? He would not maintain that the Government had the right to pay the principal of the bonds in depreciated paper, but he would maintain that that debt stood on no higher platform than any other debt of the Government. If the Government was bound in law or in morals to pay the principal of the bonded debt in any currency of the world, it was equally bound to pay every other debt in the same currency. He denied that any promise on the part of JAY COOK, or other agents, was binding on the Government. Did not the bondholders, he asked, know that those agents were hired to sell the bonds for a commission, and did they not look on those promises as they would on the promises of any other vender of commodities? Those creditors, he argued, had not been deceived. He proposed to show that they took the loan as one, the principal of which was to be paid in currency, and that the loan had, since that time, passed from hand to hand in the markets of the country and abroad, and was at this time passing as one, the principal of which was to be paid in currency. He declared that nobody would be as much surprised as the holders of the loan by the announcement that the Government would pay them in gold. The road of specie payment was no easy road. It could not be reached except through terrible privations and sufferings, especially on the part of the laboring masses of the country, who had nothing to fall back upon. But yet a return to specie payments was a necessity. The only question was how it was to be done. His own plan was embraced in a bill which he had introduced some days since, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem greenbacks from month to month, at a fixed rate, say 136, to be diminished one quarter per cent. each month, until the specie basis is reached. He warned the Republican side of the House that if members allowed themselves to be led away by the senseless clamor of expansion, their seats would soon be filled by others.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, referring to the statement of his colleague, (Mr. ROSS,) some days since, that he was in favor of a further depreciation of the currency, declared that it was that admission which he had desired to get from his colleague, and now he would hold him to his declaration of a policy the most fatal and destructive to every interest of the laboring classes, and to the best interests of the country. That was the policy of the speculators, the gamblers, the stockjobbers and the shysters of Wall-street. His colleague would let them grow rich, but would impoverish his constituents. His colleague had confessed that he was in favor of watering the currency—a sort of swill-milk operation. [Laughter.] He would hold his colleague to that swill-milk policy, and would not let him squirm out of it. He understood his colleague's sympathy with soldiers and with their widows and orphans. He had appreciated his crockodile tears. [Laughter.] How had his colleague shown his sympathy for the soldiers? Was it in his vote against the bill to punish guerillas and bushwhackers, who were butchering and murdering his soldier constituents? As to himself it would be his struggle so to appreciate the currency that the soldier of his district would receive 100 per cent. instead of fifty per cent. of his pay. His policy would be never to submit to a future robbery of his constituents by false and irredeemable paper money. He was for the largest possible reduction of taxes, consistent with maintaining the honor and credit of the Government and carrying on its operations. He was here now, as he had been, prepared to resist all extravagant and profligate legislation and all schemes of public plunder.

Mr. BUTLER asked Mr. WASHBURNE to say "yes" or "no," whether he was in favor of paying the Five-twenty bonds in gold.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, replied that he was in favor of precisely what was stated in his speech. [Laughter.]

The Committee rose, and the House at 4:40 o'clock adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—W. Bodisco, of the Russian Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gov. William Haile, of New-Hampshire; Gen. John A. Green, of Syracuse; Hon. A. B. Cornell, of Ithaca; Hon. E. P. Ross, of Auburn; Hon. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, and Hon. Thomas M. Pomroy, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. L. Donaldson, of St. Louis; Prof. Pierce, of Washington, and Hon. W. T. Glidden, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, of Portland; Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Easton, and Hon. T. W. Pierce, of Boston, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Gen. Franklin, of Hartford, is at the Hoffman House. Senator Stanford, of Schenectady; Hon. Amos Kendall, of Washington; Hon. H. C. Lockwood, of Troy; Hon. David Lyman, of Connecticut, and Hon. Oakes Ames, of North Easton, are at the Astor House. Judge Lake, of San Francisco; Hon. S. F. Terwilliger, of Saratoga Springs, and Hon. Proctor Taylor, of Herkimer, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—Yesterday afternoon the Committee appointed to select a plan for the new Post-office, met in the room of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Commerce. The Mayor, Postmaster KELLY, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, District-Attorney COURTENAY and others of the Committee were present. The session was necessarily a private one. It is said that the fourteen designs, for each of which $1,000 will be paid, have been selected; but the numbers of these, or the names of the designers, have not transpired. Out of these, again, the still more important selections have yet to be made. As this is a matter requiring much deliberation and great care, we shall possibly hear of several meetings yet of the Committee before a final decision can be arrived at.

THE TRIAL OF REV. S. H. TYNG, JR.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., having, within the canonical time, declared to the Bishop his determination not to choose, from the twelve Presbyters named by the Standing Committee, five to form the court for the trial of his case, the duty of choosing the five devolved, by canon, upon the Bishop of the Diocese. He has fixed upon Rev. Dr. Tuttle, of St. Luke's, in this City; Rev. Dr. Beach, of St. Peter's; Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights; Rev. Dean Moore, of Hempstead; and Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, of Portchester. The Court is summoned to meet on the 10th of January, 1868.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 11—Noon.

Consols opened at 92¾ for money.

American Securities opened at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	71 13-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	89
Erie Railway Shares	48¼

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 11—Noon.

United States Bonds are quoted at 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 11—Noon.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens quiet and steady at the closing quotations of yesterday. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	7⅝d.
Middling Orleans	7⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. Corn has considerably declined since last report; it is now quoted at 45s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat 15s. 2d. ℔ cental for California White, and 13s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley 5s. 3d. ℔ bushel. Oats 3s. 8d. ℔ bushel. Peas 47s. ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady. The usual authorities quote as follows: Beef, 112s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; for Winter cured Pork, 70s. Lard, 49s. 6d. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 42s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American and other products is dull and steady. Resin, 7s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 11s. for medium to fine. Petroleum 2s. ℔ gallon for Spirits and 's. 3d. for Standard White. Sugar quiet at 26s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Tallow, 44s. 3d. Cloverseed 39s. for American Red. Oils quiet at £39 for Whale; £38 for Linseed; £112 for Sperm.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Dec. 11—Noon.

PETROLEUM—The Petroleum market is flat at 45 francs 75 centimes for Standard White.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 11—2 P. M.

American Securities are hardly so firm. At this hour they are quoted as follows:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71¾
Illinois Central Shares	88⅞
Erie Shares	48½

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 11—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is easier, though prices are quotably unaltered. Quite extensive sales have been made, to arrive, at 6¾d. for Middling Uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady, and articles are quotably unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull and heavy; nearly all the articles in the list have materially declined. Pork is now quoted at 69s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Bacon, 41s. for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 49s. 9d.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 11—Evening.

Consols closed at 92¾ for Money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	71 11-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88½
Erie Railway Shares	48¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 11—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 75½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 11—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed dull and heavy. There was but little animation the latter part of the day, and the sales have not exceeded 7,000 bales. Prices of American descriptions have declined ⅛d. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	7½d.
Middling Orleans	7¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed very dull, and prices are unchanged.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE—There is but little doing in the markets, and quotations are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Dec. 11—Evening.

Petroleum market is heavy, and prices have declined to 45 francs 50 centimes. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

EXCHANGE—On London, 12¾@13 ℔ cent. premium; on New-York, Currency 25½@26 ℔ cent discount.

Potatoes, $5@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Onions, $7@$8 ℔ bbl. Butter, 30c.@35c. ℔ ℔. Hams, 22c. ℔ ℔. for Sugar Cured, and 18c. for ordinary salted.

Domestic Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

SUGAR steady and firm; good common 11¼c.; prime to choice 13¼c.@13¾c. MOLASSES unchanged; good 50c.@60c.; choice 75c. FLOUR dull; superfine $9 50; choice extra $15@$15 50. CORN firm at $1 15. OATS firm at 85c. MESS PORK quiet and firm; quoted at $24 50@$25. BACON—Shoulders, jobbing, 11c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides 15¼c.@15¾c. LARD—No tierces in market; Keg 14c. COTTON has declined; Orleans 15c.@15¼c.; sales 4,500 bales; receipts 2,000 bales; exports 965 bales. Sterling Exchange 145@148½. New-York Sight Exchange ¼ ℔ cent. discount. Gold 134.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

FLOUR steady, and in good demand; sales 1,800 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 7,000 bushels Choice White Canada at $2 80@$3 60; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 12. CORN nominal at $1 22 for No. 1 Indiana. OATS—73c.@75c. for retail lots of Ohio. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 90 ℔ 100 lbs. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $20@$25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS unchanged. LAKE IMPORTS—50,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

COTTON dull and lower; Middling Uplands, 18⅜c.; Middling Orleans, 17½c. PETROLEUM—Prices are irregular; sales of Crude at 10½c. in bulk, and 16½c. in barrels; Refined, in bond, 25½c.@26c. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $7 25@$8 25; Western Family, $9 50@$11; Ohio and State Family, $11@$12 25. WHEAT firmer; Prime Red, $2 35@$2 55; sales 18,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club on private terms. RYE dull at $1 65@$1 71. CORN dull; sales 5,000 bushels at $1 40 for Old Yellow, and $1 10@$1 25 for New Yellow. OATS, 65c.@75c. for New-York; $1 62 for Canada.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN is in moderate demand at 85c. for New on the ear. OATS steady at 65c. RYE in moderate demand at $1 55. BARLEY steady and unchanged. COTTON dull and lower, and nominal; Middling, 14c. TOBACCO quiet; sales at $7@$23 75. DRESSED HOGS firm at $8 75@$9, and $6 75@$7 25; receipts, 9,000 head. PROVISIONS dull. New MESS PORK sold at $22 50; Old, $21 50, and offered freely. LARD dull; Prime City, 12½c., held at 12¾c.; Old held at 12c. Gold, 134¾@134⅞, buying. Money close.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

COTTON flat and unsettled; Middling Uplands nominally 15¾c. FLOUR quiet; high extra grades for shipping, $12 50; City Mills, Superfine, $9 25@$10. WHEAT dull and weak; Prime unchanged; medium grades declined 3c.@5c. CORN steady; Prime new Yellow, $1 20@$1 23. OATS quiet; sales 72c.@73c. RYE firm at $1 60@$1 65. PROVISIONS quiet, except for bulk Shoulders, for which there is an active demand at 9¼c.@9½c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

FLOUR firm; sales 600 bbls. City-ground Spring at $10. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN quiet; New 2c. lower; sales 12,000 bushels New at $1 08. OATS—Sales of car lots of Western at 70c. RYE nominal; held at $1 60. BARLEY dull, but firm; sales six car lots State at $1 50, to arrive. MESS PORK and LARD dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

TOBACCO—Sales 48 hhds. at $16@$16 75 for Light Lugs to Medium Leaf. Superfine FLOUR, $8. WHEAT, $2 35@$2 45. CORN, New, on the ear, 85c. OATS, 66c.@67c. MESS PORK—New, 23c. LARD, 13c.@13¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. RAW WHISKY, in bond, 30c.@32c. COTTON, 14½c. for Standard Domestic Fall. HOGS, 6½c.@7c. gross; receipts, 11,000 head.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

FLOUR firm and less active. WHEAT dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 89@$1 90, No. 2 at $1 81@$1 81½. CORN steady at 84½c.@85½c. OATS quiet at 55½c.@55¾c. RYE lower at $1 45@$1 48. BARLEY steady at $1 73@$1 74. PORK easier at $21 25@$21 50. LARD steady at 12½c.@12½c. HAMS 11c.@11½c. SHOULDERS 7c.@7½c. DRESSED HOGS lower at $7 50@$8.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and declined 4c.; sales of Amber at $2 64; for all the month at $2 67@$2 68. CORN dull; Old and New declined 4c.; sales of New at 96c.@97c. OATS—Sales of Michigan at 65c. RYE quiet. BARLEY unchanged. DRESSED HOGS—Sales at $8@$8 50.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

FLOUR dull. Double Extras $9 25@$9 50. WHEAT unsettled at $1 88½ for No. 1.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49⅞. Gold 135⅛.

[Advertisement.]

Political mass meetings are over, and the mass meetings at KNOX's two stores are now the order of the day. The rush is daily increasing, and the crowds greater than ever known before. He still reigns supreme in Hatdom, and his court excels in taste, fashion and elegance, in all that relates to crowning the head. No other potentate has yet approached him in this line. All lovers of the above qualities should attend the levees at KNOX's, Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, and, as they uncover themselves, pay him to recover them.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Western Metropolis	Nov. 23	Bremen	New-York.
Fulton	Nov. 26	Havre	New-York.
Columbia	Nov. 27	Glasgow	New-York.
Virginia	Nov. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Atalanta	Nov. 30	London	New-York.
Europe	Nov. 30	Havre	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Weser	Dec. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Etna	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Dec. 14	New-York	London.
United Kingdom	Dec. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	Dec. 14	New-York	Brest.
Borussia	Dec. 14	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND NICARAGUA.

Eagle	Dec. 12	New-York	Havana.
Santiago de Cuba	Dec. 14	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M.

Mails for Havana, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Nestorian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	6 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall, &c.—Juan Munoz, Charles J. Sewell, Mrs. Rev. Tallridge and two children, J. Honigman, M. J. Diaz, Capt. David McDougall, S. D. Munsell, Capt. E. H. Merrman, A. Barnes, A. E. Simons, A. Hodgson, wife, two daughters, two children and servant; S. J. Bulkley, Samuel Saddington, A. Goutenoire, G. Holman, Mrs. G. Holman and three children, Mrs. H. E. Newfield, Fred. K. Doeding, Julien and Otto Carmoer, E. C. Ray. For California—Ben. Holliday, wife, son and three servants; J. A. Barker, Owen Reisler, F. Coit, J. B. Cammelles, G. H. Coulton, S. S. Newell and wife, J. H. S. Bird, N. Schieline, J. S. Wissman, Miss M. Adler, W. Terry, H. Webster, J. R. Selden, Dr. Wm. R. Crandell, W. Landor, H. Joseph, Hon. A. N. Richards, G. H. Mumford and wife, John Gurov, Miss Mumford and sister, John Shirley and wife, Miss A. E. Moore, L. Wenheimer, Mrs. Conover, E. J. Spence, C. P. Latham, Mrs. Parr and child, H. Colby and wife, Harry Cornell and two sisters, A. Cornell and wife, Col. Thos. Grey, Mrs. J. D. Ruggels and two children, A. J. Westervelt, W. G. Blakely, W. N. Coghill, wife, two children and nurse, W. W. Merrihew, Miss Anna E. Cox, E. N. Cook and wife, A. Seligman, Mrs. Eberstadt, Justus Gates, wife and two children, J. D. Fry, Winthrop Sargeant, Powell Schmidt, A. Jacobs, J. B. Hunter and wife, Miss C. Elwood, A. M. Griffing, Mrs. S. M. Brady, Mrs. Hydianna Jacobs, Dr. C. G. Page, W. D. Linney, John Holt, H. Saunders, wife, son and two daughters, Louis Gorlier, J. J. Clinton, Jonathan Butler, Miss Mary Mayfield, Augustus Grady, S. Shoener and wife, Mrs. M. Burley and child, Miss Mary A. Cunningham, Thos. A. Ghieslin, W. C. Archer and wife, W. A. Archer, W. Alleston, C. Dooley, wife and child, Miss M. J. Mitchell, J. D. Doty, wife and two children, Jas. Donavan, wife and child, Rev. Dr. McKaig, wife, son and daughter, L. Utley, wife and five children, W. B. Arbuckle, wife and three children, Mrs. M. Boyd and child, W. Boyd, Miss Hattie Boyd, Arthur Anderson, James Elder, Abel Knight, J. H. Wetmore and wife, Miss Whitney, L. Lyman and wife, Philip H. Gardner, Charles Martin, R. S. Spencer, wife and son, A. L. Flint and wife, Louis Burchio, E. Chapel, wife and child, Miss Anna Long, Mrs. L. M. Haskell and child, Mrs. Hannah Shea and two children, Miss Mary Ward, Oliver Felt, Jos. S. Cunings and wife, Mrs. Margaret Betts, David Cahill and child, Catherine Cahill, Mrs. B. Finnerty, C. A. Luske, J. P. Pope, Miss Maria S. Pope, W. Schofield, G. S. Coulter, Capt. Martin Amidon, Miss A. Watts, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 11.—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool*—Mme. Bromum, Miss V. Gorden, Miss Lilly, Gen. Woodford, Mrs. Woodford, Mrs. Eames and child, Mrs. Capen, Col. Capen, Mr. Capen, Mr. Woodbridge, J. Elliott, Mr. Sarrance, E. H. Townsend, A. Mijares, T. Dutton, Mr. Rolfe, D. Reid, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Fail and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Mildenberger, Mr. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. W. King, Mrs. Woodbury and daughter, H. Schmidt, Mrs. Halsey and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Earl, A. R. Baldwin and lady, Mr. Steinest, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Dougherty and lady, F. G. Brown, J. H. Dutton, Mr. Richardson, G. Hamilton, Col. Freeze and lady, Mr. Freeze and brother, Mr. Hasting and lady and three children, J. Abeevassie, E. de Pestes, A. Sutes, Mr. Hellman, F. Goodbridge, O. Bull, Mr. Bolton, S. Morris, J. C. Abrams, W. Magee, F. Copcult, D. H. B. Davis, Mr. Erdman, P. B. Spring, Mr. Hays, James Armstrong, H. Stanley, A. Freedman, A. W. Blake, Mr. Richardson, H. Morrison, W. Shiel, R. Frances, W. H. Thompson, D. Slace, A. Wolf, Mr. Slake, J. H. Solomon, A. L. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan and child, Mrs. Rumen, Rev. D. Jackson, lady and daughters, Miss Hall, Mr. Elmore, A. Powers, Rev. H. E. Montgomery, E. M. Lawrence, M. Ayllin, Mr. Tobin, D. S. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hodges, Miss Marrian, Miss Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. Latham, Mr. and Mrs. Fenner, Dr. G. Ellujer, B. Morris, Mr. Talbozs, A. Bull, B. Barlow. Total, 115 passengers.

DEC. 11.—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg*—Baron C. Maltzan, Graf Lottum and servant, C. Fink, Albert S. Bickmore, Theodore Davies, P. M. Beal, lady and child, Job Moller, Flora Naumann and child, Conrad Fruth and lady, Philipp Fruth and lady, M. D. Landon, Henry C. Wright, George Vollmer, Emilie Fritze, Franciska Schultz, Ernestine Andre, Franz Roth, Theresia Lederer and child, Gustav and Edward Gabser, Marie Straube, Helene Henrici, Bertha Katzenstein, Michael Heilprin, Bertha Oettinger, Dr. D. Bichsel, Ignatz Kotschinsky, Friederich R. Rolfing, Nicolai Ladensach, Clara Bernstein, Babette Landmann and 2 children, Johanne Busch.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—E. H. Saulnier, George M. Jones, Thomas Garside, wife and child, Juan Playie, J. J. Turner, Francisco Vence, G. G. Longoria, Fabier Langoria, Ramon Alvarez, Jose Garcia and wife, A. Gutichoir, G. Pockles, Miguel Prado, J. E. Millet.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 15 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon rises... 6 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 06 | Gov. Island. 8 55 | Hell Gate....10 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, City Point and Richmond, R. L. McCready & Co.; Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Weser, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Goodspeed & White.

Steamers Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Wm. Woodward, Hazell, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Barks Mary Baker, (Br.,) Halton, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Angus, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. Norman Harvey; O. Albina, Westeler, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Omaha, Tootaker, Gibara and Nuevitas, F. Talbot & Co.; Brazilera, (Brem.,) Wessels, Queenstown for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; La Plata, Crowell, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Brigs Louisa, (Br.,) Davis, Harbor Grace, N. S., Sifkin & Ironsides; Mattano, Jarvis, Elizabethport, S. Dickman.

Schooners Florence Rogers, Rogers, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Horace L., Francis, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; David Babcock, Colcord, Havana, J. R. Phillips & Sons; O. C. Acker, Hobbie, Stamford; Paul Thompson, Godfrey, Jacksonville, N. L. McCready & Co.; Vicksburgh, Higgins, Havana, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Southerner, Crowell, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Orallo, Small, Jacksonville, Warren Ray.

Arrived.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Chester, Penn., to Murray, Ferris & Co., where she has been for new engines, new boilers and a new wheel. The C. was nearly a new ship, but deficient in power, and the change was made to give her ample speed for the Savannah. Her trial trip proved all that was expected of her.

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Nov. 30, via Queenstown Dec. 1, with mdse. and 116 passengers to E. Cunard. Experienced westerly gales most of the passage.

Steamship Borussia, (Hamb.,) Fransen, Hamburg Nov. 24, via Southampton 27th, with mdse. and 415 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, 7th inst., at 1 P. M., with mdse. and 17 passengers to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Gen. Sedgwick, Munson, Galveston via Savannah 5 ds., with cotton to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Miami, McLoughlin, Charleston, with cotton to Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Hazell, Baltimore.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, (of Turks Island,) Jones, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales on the passage, and has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras. Dec. 6, 40 miles E. of Cape May, passed a full-rigged brig, bound in the Capes of Delaware, with loss of maintopmast, and foretopmast sprung.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Ninaetta, Wilson, Elizabethport, with coal for Bristol, R. I.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal for Greenwich, Conn.

Schr. Ann & Susan, Douglas, Elizabethport, with coal for Key West.

Schr. Mary Natt, Baxter, Elizabethport, with coal for Pawtucket, R. I.

Schr. Hudson, Tinker, Ellsworth 17 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. N. H. Skinner, Preston, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. John Jay, Lawrence, Greenwich.
Schr. Pavillion, Bennett, Fall River.
Schr. John ., Farmer, Newman, Stamford.
Schr. Sarah, Boardman, Rockland.
Schr. Mail, Mead, Greenwich.
Schr. F. J. Owen, Selick, New-Haven.
Schr. H. P. Healy, Gay, Northport.
Schr. Dart, Brown, Norwalk.
Schr. Matilda, Hart, Northport.
Schr. B. Parker, Little, Glen Cove.
Schr. Maria E. Hurst, Morrell, Bridgeport.
Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Staunton.
Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, Norwalk.
Schr. Toledo, Smith, Brookhaven.
Schr. Coscon, Heath, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Perfect, Lobe, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Emma, Brown, Northport.
Schr. Surprise, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Sallie, Baxter, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, Georgetown.
Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Newburgh, for New-Haven.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeve, Rondout, for New-Haven.
Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.
Sloop W. S. Mount, Davis, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport, Conn.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., light and cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Persia and Aleppo, for Liverpool; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Ellen S. Terry and Louisa Moore, for Newbern; Sappho, for Wilmington; Albemarle, for City Point and Rockland; Franconia, for Portland.

By Telegraph.

TARPAULIN COVE, Dec. 11—Arr. brigs Henry H. Seavy, from Bangor for Washington; Rachel Coney, do. for New-York, and Moneta, from Bangor.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 11—Arr. schrs. Lena, Hunter, Jacob Thompson and Vesta, from Philadelphia for Boston; Wm. Penn, from Elizabethport for Lynn; Halo, from Philadelphia for Gloucester; John B. Austin, Philadelphia, for Roxbury; S. A. Hoffman, Bangor, for Philadelphia; American Chief, New-York, for Boston, with loss of jibboom.

Miscellaneous.

The Coast Wrecking Company had a steam pump on board the schr. Commerce, ashore on the West Bank, and she will probably be got off at high water to-day.

Capt. Hazard, of the steamtug Phillip, came in from outside last evening, and reports no inward-bound vessels in sight within a circuit of 40 miles of the Highlands.

The ship Lord Brougham is still detained at the Lower Quarantine: but as no new cases have occurred since her arrival, she will probably be allowed to proceed to the City in a day or two.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 11.—The steamer Sacramento, for Panama, sailed to-day, with $1,100,000 in treasure, $964,000 of which is for New-York. The ship Endeavor, from New-York, has arrived out. The ship Elizabeth Swift has sailed for New-Bedford, Mass.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The schooner reported yesterday ashore on Cape Cod is the Hattie Annah, from Lynn, in ballast, of and for Brooksville, Me. She lies 1½ miles from the Race to the Point Light.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 11—Arr. steamships Georgia, from Vera Cruz; Columbia, from New-York; Raleigh, from New-Orleans.

Sld. steamships Liberty, for New-Orleans, and Juniata, for Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, Dec. 11—Evening.—The steamship St. Laurent, Capt. Bocaude, of the General Transatlantic Company's Line, from New-York Nov. 30, touched here to-day, on the way to Havre.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 11—Noon.—The steamship Nova Scotia, from Quebec, arrived to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

Marine Disasters.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 11—Noon.—The Hamburg-American Company's steamship Cimbria, Capt. Trautman, from Hamburg Dec. 7 for New-York, arrived at this port to-day under sail, having broken her screw. It is thought that the necessary repairs will be made in time for the Cimbria to resume her trip on Friday, the 13th inst.

Correction.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—Noon.—The telegram from Queenstown yesterday, announcing the arrival of the Inman steamship City of Washington, Capt. Halcrow, was an error. That steamer has not yet arrived.

RUPTURES

Radically cured by Dr. SHERMAN'S PATENT APPLIANCE AND CURATIVE COMPOUND, without the suffering from an attempted cure by the pressure of a truss. Each case guaranteed. Office No. 697 Broadway. Send, with two three-cent postage-stamps, for illustrated circular of persons cured.

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SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS, (From Old and New Mines.)

Of rare perfection and brilliancy, embracing all sizes, selected with scrupulous care.

ORIENTAL PEARLS, Of surpassing beauty and lustre, for bridal occasions.

PRECIOUS STONES.

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FINE STONE CAMEOS,

In ONYX, SARDONYX, JASPER, CHALCEDONY, TOPAZ and AMETHYST, carved from classic models in the Vatican and British Museum, the settings of which are rich and in harmony with the subjects.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

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DIAMONDS AND OTHER GEMS, STONE CAMEOS, WATCHES AND FINE JEWELRY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

which will be offered for sale at prices that defy competition.

THE FENIAN MARTYRS.

In the fourth number of KELLEY'S WEEKLY, now ready, will be found the only full and correct account of the ARREST AND TRIAL OF THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN MANCHESTER.

A report of the great demonstration at Cooper Institute, in which prominent men OF ALL PARTIES were engaged, and at which JOHN MITCHEL, HON. JOHN McKEON, HORACE GREELEY, GEN. JOHN COCHRANE, and others, gave strong evidence of their feeling in regard to England's treatment of America's adopted citizens.

The stirring ADDRESSES TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE RESOLUTIONS passed at that meeting, are given in full in KELLEY'S WEEKLY,

The speeches of JOHN MITCHEL, HORACE GREELEY, JOHN McKEON, GEN. COCHRANE, are also reported in KELLEY'S WEEKLY.

The front page engraving in this number is a representation of the FUNERAL PROCESSION IN HONOR OF THE THREE MARTYRS, LARKIN, ALLEN, O'BRIEN, as it appeared passing in review before Mayor Hoffman in front of the City Hall.

Another cut represents the Fenian prisoners on their way from the jail to the Assize Court in Manchester; and a third, a VIEW OF THE COURT-ROOM DURING THE TRIAL.

No other paper in the United States has devoted the same space to the subject, so vital to the interests of OUR IRISH CITIZENS, and for this reason, if for no other, they must give a liberal support to KELLEY'S WEEKLY.

Every Irishman in the country should buy a copy to show to his wife and children, and another to send to some friend ON THE OULD SOD, to show how Americans sympathize with those who are persecuted for the "WEARIN' O' THE GREEN."

In this number is continued the captivating story of JACK O' THE MILL, the illustration representing Jack in the character of an IMP OF DARKNESS, to the great alarm of his enemies.

Poetry, sketches, answers to correspondents, another beautiful story by HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, and a perfect deluge of other good things in KELLEY'S WEEKLY. PRICE TEN CENTS.

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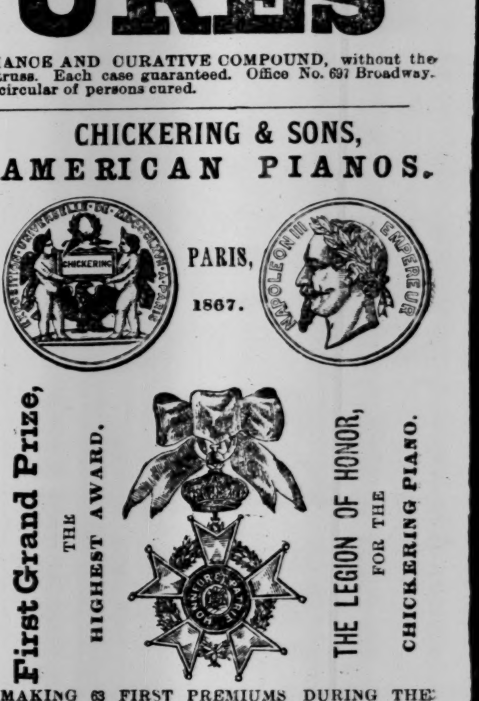

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Melton and Whitney Overcoats	$15
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Our large assortment of goods, comprising every article in this department of holiday trade, is of superior workmanship and design, plated on white metal, of our own make, and is now RETAILED at wholesale prices.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 117, Dec. 11, 1867.
45, 26, 7, 19, 39, 18, 51, 55, 64, 75, 53, 35, 54, 38.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 118, Dec. 11, 1867.
76, 62, 29, 1, 8, 47, 24, 63, 13, 21, 72, 33.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 17, Dec. 11, 1867.
64, 32, 21, 52, 12, 40, 8, 74, 42, 41, 22, 31, 76.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 18, Dec. 11, 1867.
5, 61, 59, 71, 39, 83, 26, 73, 46, 23, 12, 51, 13, 42.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.